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GLOBAL MINISTERIAL ENVIRONMENT FORUM

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Summary

The present report summarizes the major activities undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) since the conclusion of the twentieth session of the Governing Council to date. It focuses on the five priority areas of concentration of work as identified in decision SS.V/2 of 22 May 1998 of the Governing Council, and also gives a summary of major activities in other areas. The status of the Environment Fund and other sources of funding, as at 31 December 1999, as well as of the staffing of UNEP, as at 31 March 2000, is also presented.

* UNEP/GCSS.VI/1.

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II. STATUS OF STAFFING IN UNEP

INTRODUCTION

1. The past year was one of significant advancement and achievement. With the strengthened and more focused mandate given at the twentieth session of its Governing Council, UNEP has intensified its activities to serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. UNEP has built on its traditional strengths and introduced an integrated approach into its management structures to effectively meet new and emerging environmental challenges in the new millennium.

2. With a view to revitalizing UNEP, the Governing Council endorsed a new vision and direction for the organization. Thus armed with a clearly defined and strengthened role and mandate, UNEP has moved, since February 1999, to effectively implement its new vision through its programme of work. Another important step taken by Governments to enhance the role of UNEP was expressed in General Assembly resolution 53/242 of 28 July 1999 on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements.

3. In accordance with the above-mentioned mandate, UNEP concentrated its activities on the five following areas of priority:

(a) Environmental information, assessment and research, including environmental emergency response capacity and strengthening of the early warning and assessment functions of UNEP;

(b) Enhanced coordination of environmental conventions and development of environmental policy instruments;

(c) Freshwater;

(d) Technology transfer and industry; and

(e) Support to Africa.

4. A very successful launch of the Global Environment Outlook 2000 report (GEO-2000), that is considered by many as an invaluable tool of clear and definitive environmental information, was one of the important achievements. In addition, the UNEP assessment capacity has been significantly strengthened through the establishment of the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), the full integration of the World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (WCMC) into UNEP and further development of cooperative partnerships between UNEP and collaborating assessment centres worldwide.

5. Meeting the increased needs of Governments to respond to environmental emergencies was further emphasized. The joint UNEP/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) (Habitat) Balkans Task Force set up to examine the environmental consequences of conflicts in the Balkans has been the most prominent case. There were other environmental emergencies in several regions equally severe, to which UNEP, jointly with other partners, provided assistance upon request. Studies carried out by UNEP have shown that the intensity of natural disasters is exacerbated by unsustainable environmental practices, including deforestation and poor management of water resources. The impact of natural disasters can be mitigated through better and timely preparedness.

6. The role of global environmental conventions and agreements in global environmental governance is increasing steadily. There has been a growing awareness of the interlinkages among issues under global and regional environmental conventions, and of the need to identify synergies and facilitate collaboration among them. During the period under review, significant progress has been achieved. For the first time, a comprehensive system for liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes has been established in the form of the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Through the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, a way has been found for ensuring that the planet's biological diversity will be able to coexist with modern biotechnology. Significant progress has also been made in the development of a global convention on the implementation of international action on certain persistent organic pollutants (POPs), which will allow Governments to reach agreement by the end of 2000.

7. The supply and quality of freshwater remained one of the most critical environmental issues at the start of the new century. In recognition of the complexity of water issues, and the linkages between freshwater basins and coastal and marine environments, the UNEP water policy has undergone a critical review. Instead of its traditional sectoral approach to environmental issues, the new water policy sets goals that cut across sectoral and administrative boundaries. The UNEP water policy and strategy are outlined in document UNEP/GCSS.VI/6/Add.1/Rev.1.

8. As globalization has progressed, trade and environment have become increasingly interlinked and now rank high on the international political agenda, with further emphasis being placed on mutual supportiveness between multilateral environmental agreements and international trade rules. To this end, UNEP has strengthened collaboration with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and is working to put the environment at the centre of the international trade

agenda. With a view to attaining sustainable development, cleaner production remains a major component of UNEP activities. The UNEP awareness-raising campaign on cleaner production has gained significant momentum, and has been complemented by a large number of capacity-building activities in all regions.

9. One of the key features of the recent policy reorientation of UNEP has been the strengthening of the regional focus, in particular through its regional offices and other existing cooperative regional and subregional institutional frameworks. UNEP has continued to undertake programmatic activities at the regional level in close collaboration with Governments, United Nations regional commissions and other regional organizations and partners. In this context, special attention has been paid to providing support to Africa in formulating environmental policies and policy instruments through a large number of capacity-building projects. For this purpose, a comprehensive strategy document: Joining Hands, has been developed.

10. A more detailed overview of UNEP activities is presented hereafter.

I. RECENT ACTIVITIES IN THE FIVE AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

A. Environmental information, assessment and research, including environmental emergency response capacity and strengthening of the early warning and assessment functions of UNEP

1. Environmental information and assessment

11. In the field of environmental information and assessment, UNEP has:

(a) Kept the state of the world's environment under review through global and regional state-of-the-environment reports; and

(b) Continued to provide early warning and information on emerging issues and environmental threats to alert policy makers and facilitate the development of impact reduction strategies.

12 The above tasks have been carried out at national and global levels by supporting networking, coordination and institution-building of key centres to improve information management and national and regional environmental assessments. The key centres will be incorporated into the global-state-of-the-environment processes. By promoting improved communication and networking technologies, UNEP facilitates access to unique sources of data and information by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. UNEP also catalyses and makes use of scientific research

targeted towards improved environmental information management in decision-making. A UNEP strategic plan on environmental information, assessment and early warning is currently under preparation. Some of the highlights of UNEP activities have been:

(a) The successful launch of the Global Environment Outlook 2000 (GEO-2000) report;

(b) Transforming the World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (WCMC), based in Cambridge (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) into the UNEP global biodiversity information assessment centre; and

(c) The initiation and establishment of the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA).

13. In September 1999, UNEP launched GEO-2000, in London, Bonn, Abu Dhabi and Nairobi. GEO-2000 is a comprehensive policy-relevant report on the state of the global environment, and an authoritative assessment of the environmental crisis facing humanity in the new millennium. The report sets out recommendations for immediate and integrated actions. The GEO series includes an overview booklet, three regional reports focusing on small island developing States, a series of technical alternative policy studies and an on-line Internet version. GEO-2000 will be available in the six languages of the United Nations (French and Spanish by June 2000). A youth version of GEO-2000, entitled: Pachamama - Our Earth, Our Future, was launched in October 1999 at the Millennium Young People's Congress held in Hawaii. Some countries are considering the Pachamama report for use in schools for awareness raising, environmental education and language courses. A CD-ROM with Pachamama and GEO-2000 is being prepared and will be ready for distribution and sale by the middle of 2000. Media interest had been expressed in the preparation of a television series based on GEO-2000 and Pachamama. The GEO process has catalysed interest from a number of United Nations agencies and several will be involved in the third GEO report.

14. Following the successful launch of GEO-2000, UNEP has begun preparing the third GEO report to be published in 2002. To this end, UNEP convened a start-up meeting in Nairobi in November 1999 which was attended by representatives of 30 specialized GEO collaborating centres. The meeting analysed the GEO process and considered modalities of strengthening it. In addition, discussions have been held on the scope and outline of the third GEO report. An advanced production meeting to determine the detailed content and timing for the project took place in April 2000 in Bangkok.

15. Another report published in 1999: Environmental Conditions, Resources, and Conflicts: An Introductory Overview and Data Collection, highlights the assertion that international and civil conflicts appear to be increasingly linked to deteriorating environmental conditions and resources. The report provides a concise overview of the elements of environment-related conflicts as a basis for a better understanding of an increasingly complex field.

16. UNEP has been collaborating with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the World Resources Institute (WRI) to prepare a world resources report, which will be published by September 2000. It will present results of the pilot phase of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a major international collaborative effort to map the health of our planet, initiated, among others, by WRI, the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP.

17. The UNEP assessment capacity has been strengthened further by incorporating WCMC into UNEP. WCMC has become the UNEP global biodiversity information and assessment centre. As part of UNEP, WCMC will be well placed to continue its global assessment, and enhance the capacity of countries to handle information required for taking decisions on sustainable development. Particular emphasis will be placed on the needs of developing countries and multilateral environmental conventions. The Centre will add further depth to the implementation of the UNEP mandate to assess and report on the global environment in the interest of conservation, while providing early warning of impending environmental emergencies.

18. With regard to assessment, information and monitoring of water resources, UNEP initiated GIWA as the main assessment mechanism to analyse current problems, including their root causes, and develop scenarios for the future condition of the world's water resources. Comparable to the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Global Biodiversity Assessment (GBA) and the Stratospheric Ozone Assessment, GIWA will provide the necessary information for identifying areas of global priority for intervention. The GIWA Coordination Office was established in Kalmar, Sweden in July 1999. GIWA addresses both global and regional topics, and covers the following five major areas of concern to the international community:

(a) Freshwater shortages;

(b) Pollution;

(c) Habitat and community modification;

(d) Unsustainable exploitation of fisheries and other marine living resources; and

(e) Climate change.

19. Expected outcomes of GIWA include:

(a) A GIWA assessment protocol, an agreed methodology for making transboundary diagnostic analyses at regional levels;

(b) Sixty-six subregional and nine mega-regional 1/ reviews of the ecological status of transboundary waters and major water-related issues, including analyses of their societal causes;

(c) Mega-regional and subregional scenarios for the future state of international waters; and

(d) A global analysis of the societal causes of identified major water-related concerns and principal issues.

20. Under the leadership of UNEP, the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP), (co-sponsored by International Maritime Organization (IMO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Intergovernmental Oceonographic Committee/United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, (IOC/UNESCO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)), is preparing two global assessment reports, in the area of marine and coastal environments, entitled: Seas of troubles: issues in focus, and, Land-based sources and activities affecting the quality and uses of the marine, coastal and associated freshwater environment. They will be finalized by mid-2000. Furthermore, in close collaboration with the secretariats of the relevant regional seas conventions and programmes, a series of reports dealing with the impact of land-based activities on the marine environment have been published or are being finalized.

21. UNEP is also preparing to review the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) for water, with a view to ensuring it meets long-term needs of the Coordination Office of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, (see paragraph 67), as well as of GIWA and the United Nations system-wide World Water Development report.

1/ Each mega-region consists of several subregions.

22. The UNEP global environmental information exchange network, INFOTERRA, is being reformed with a view to ensuring better public access to environmental information and enhancing the capacity of the public to participate in environmental decision-making. The reform aims at establishing a formal information service on environmental matters in the countries that are INFOTERRA network partners by forming a consortium of key environmental information providers and major user groups. In response to a UNEP request to all 177 national focal points in October 1999, 34 countries have sent their draft programmes to implement their national environmental consortiums. The INFOTERRA network is being used to promote the concept of the right of the public to have access to environmental information.

23. The Global Resource Information Database (GRID) of UNEP contributes to the development of capacity for early warning of emerging environmental issues and threats. Among the recently developed data sets are those in the areas of population and the terrestrial environment, transboundary resource issues and natural hazards. Additional areas where data sets are being developed are those relating to refugees and the environment, and the emerging threat to global freshwater. During the period under review, the GRID network produced a number of specialized analyses including the status and monitoring of wildfire, selected emerging issues in Africa and vulnerability assessment related to Hurricane Mitch. A number of these activities and others were undertaken in collaboration with regional intergovernmental organizations and Governments. The system is being refocused to concentrate on the integration of data from various sources intended for assessment and early warning analysis. UNEP designated GRID-Arendal as the UNEP key centre on polar environmental assessment and early warning issues with particular focus on the Arctic. This will help strengthen the capacity of GRID-Arendal/UNEP to keep the state of the environment in the Polar regions under review.

24. A key area of focus of UNEP activities in environmental information and assessment is the promotion of the development of a cooperative assessment framework based on institutional regional networks, which requires regional, limit-targeted capacity-building for data management, assessment and reporting. UNEP has been supporting the development of capacities, in terms of human resources and procedures, of national environment agencies and subregional organizations in the use of data and information for sound decision-making. To achieve this objective, UNEP facilitates access to information technologies useful for the integration and aggregation of spatial and related attribute data, as well as access to cost-effective and user-friendly communication systems for sharing data and information, through provision of numerous specialized training courses, technical cooperation and in certain cases also equipment. Common frameworks for multisectoral analysis and state-of-the-environment reporting have been developed and made

available. This has been coupled with the development of the capacity of Governments and subregional institutions to undertake integrated environment assessment and reporting. UNEPnet, supported by the Mercure satellite communications system, has increasingly contributed to improving the dissemination of environmental information worldwide, especially to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. It has also contributed and continues to contribute to speedier and more cost-effective communication among UNEP offices around the world. By using off-the-shelf technology and non-proprietary standards, UNEP is ensuring that these partners can reach information sources worldwide, and not just those of UNEP. This is especially relevant to the functioning of the UNEP environmental Internet, "UNEPnet".

2. Response to environmental emergencies

25. UNEP has strengthened its environmental expertise to further improve its participation in the coordinated responses of the United Nations system to disasters caused by natural phenomena, natural phenomena coupled with the effects of human activities, or man-made disasters. A task manager for emergency response has been assigned the task of coordinating the respective activities within UNEP, with UNCHS (Habitat) and the other United Nations institutions based in Nairobi. UNEP has been further developing core response services and capacities, including brokerage and clearing-house functions, establishing a global network of officially designated national focal points, improving the standard notification and request form for assistance, and finalizing the publication on practical considerations for developing national environmental emergency response mechanisms. There has been a considerable increase in requests for assistance. UNEP has provided or facilitated different types of assistance, depending on the specific situations and national requests as follows:

(a) A joint UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat) Balkans Task Force set up in May 1999, assessed the impacts on the environment and human settlements Of the conflict in the Balkans. Its report: The Kosovo Conflict: Consequences for the Environment & Human Settlements, was released and submitted to the Secretary-General in September 1999. It presents the findings of the Balkans Task Force, recommending immediate remedial actions at the "hot spots" of environmental concerns in four cities. As part of the second phase of the activities of the Task Force, a group of international experts has been conducting feasibility studies on specific activities and technical requirements on the four identified " hot spots" since February 2000 and is scheduled to complete its work in May 2000;

(b) UNEP sent a fact-finding mission to:

(i) China in January 1999 to evaluate the environmental impacts of the floods of the Yangtze River that occurred in 1998 and their contributing factors. Based on the recommendations of the mission, an expert working group has been working to identify measures for flood mitigation and management. At its first meeting in October 1999, ecological causes of floods were discussed in depth and mitigation measures were recommended. In order to enhance the ability of the national and local governments to address the identical key environmental factors contributing to the floods, UNEP and the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) of China organized a series of technical workshops on renewable energy, on wetland restoration, management and conservation, and on mountain ecosystems, in the last quarter of 1999. UNEP, UNCHS (Habitat) and SEPA will jointly organize a vulnerability assessment in relation to flood mitigation and management in the Yangtze River basin; and

(ii) Romania, Hungary and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 26 February to 5 March 2000, to assess the environmental impacts of the spill of liquid and suspended waste containing cyanide and heavy metals from a gold mine in Romania. The mission put forward recommendations on response activities, better accident prevention and preparedness and possible international assistance;

(c) The UNEP/Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Joint Environment Unit participated in the analysis of the environmental situation in the wake of a cyclone in India (State of Orissa) in October 1999 through the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team;

(d) UNEP in cooperation with UNCHS (Habitat) assisted:

(i) Turkey, in December 1999, in assessing the implications of earthquakes on the environment and human settlements. It recommended, inter alia, that studies on the vulnerability of the environment and human settlements to earthquakes be carried out together with the Government of Turkey; and

(ii) Mozambique, from 7 March to 1 April 2000, in assessing the impact of the floods on the environment and human settlements. The mission recommended measures to be taken to mitigate and prepare for future floods. It also produced seven project proposals for short-term rehabilitation as well as for medium- and long-term mitigation and preparedness.

(e) In Venezuela, UNEP collaborated with the Economic Community of Latin America and the Carribean (ECLAC) and UNDP in carrying out a preliminary socio-economic-environmental assessment of the damage caused by floods and landslides which occurred in December 1999. There are plans to conduct more detailed assessments to develop recommendations for long-term mitigation and preparedness, and formulate policies and measures against future floods; and

(f) On 15 March 2000, UNEP released a report entitled: Environmental Impact of Refugees in Guinea, which was prepared in cooperation with UNCHS (Habitat) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at the request of the Government of Guinea. The report is based on a desk evaluation which was followed by a joint field mission to Guinea conducted between 18 November and 8 December 1999 and was forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 10 March 2000.

26. In the context of the UNEP programme: Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL), which aims at promoting the prevention of industrial accidents and preparation of emergency response plans, the following activities have been carried out:

(a) APELL has been launched in Africa and was also introduced alongside cleaner production seminars in China, Bahrain and Tunisia;

(b) APELL network links have been strengthened in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Madagascar, Thailand and Turkey;

(c) A formal agreement has been signed with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre in Bangkok; and

(d) A special seminar was held in London on the potential contribution of the insurance industry to improve safety at mine sites.

27. A special website http://www.natural-resources.org/environment/Baiamare has been established to provide public information about the circumstances and origins of the accident in Romania, including background to technical and management issues (see paragraph 25). UNEP has launched, in association with industry and intergovernmental partners, follow-up workshops to review safety and emergency codes in the mining industry and regulation guidelines for government agencies.

B. Enhanced coordination of environmental conventions and development of environmental policy instruments

1. Coordination and support to environmental conventions

28. In order to identify the direction that UNEP should take in promoting synergies in the scientific and technical work of environmental conventions, UNEP organized the first consultative meeting of the subsidiary scientific and technical bodies and secretariats of multilateral environmental conventions in Bonn in October 1999. The meeting was attended by representatives of the secretariats of the following environmental entities:

(a) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

(b) Convention on Biological Diversity;

(c) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Convention on Wetlands);

(d) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

(e) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa;

(f) The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

(g) Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area;

(h) Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region;

(i) Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF);

(j) Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOs) Partners; and

(k) World Conservation Union(IUCN).

29. The meeting identified potential areas for collaboration among those conventions on topics such as assessment, trade and streamlining of national reporting.

30. On 15 June 1999, the first interlinkages report: Protecting Our Planet- Securing Our Future: Linkages among Global Environmental Issues and Human Needs, prepared in partnership with the World Bank, WHO and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States of America, was launched in London, with a view to bringing to the world's attention the links between global environmental issues and human needs. In October 1999, UNEP organized a meeting to assess the need for a second interlinkages assessment in Bonn which was attended by representatives of CITES, the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNFCCC, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Wetlands, the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol, GEF, IGOS Partners, IUCN and WRI. The participants discussed how to follow up on the first interlinkages report, and concluded that the second interlinkages assessment could be carried out as a component of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (see paragraph 16).

31. Since the twentieth session of the Governing Council, there have been seventeen major meetings of environmental conventions. UNEP prepared strategies regarding its participation in, as well as contribution and support to each of these meetings. It has been actively supporting the secretariats of environmental conventions and their conferences of the parties in the development of such new instruments as:

(a) The Protocol on Land-based activities to the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, adopted in Oranjestad, Aruba in October 1999;

(b) The Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, adopted in Basel in December 1999; and

(c) The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety adopted in Montreal in January 2000.

32. UNEP, together with FAO, provides the interim secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade 2/. In this capacity, the Executive Director, together with the Director-General of FAO, convened the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for an International Legally Binding Instrument for the Application of the Prior

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2/ By the closing date for signature, September 1999, 73 signatories had come on board. The Convention will enter into force once 50 countries have ratified it, but is already being implemented on a voluntary basis.

Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemical and Pesticides in International Trade in Rome in July 1999. The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee took decisions, inter alia, on interim arrangements. In February 2000, UNEP and FAO convened the Interim Chemicals Review Committee, established by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in Geneva. UNEP continued to implement the prior informed consent (PIC) procedure jointly with FAO. A website has been established for the new Convention that includes links with various international chemicals-related activities.

2. Revitalization of the regional seas programmes, conventions and action plans

33. UNEP organized and provided substantive inputs to the second meeting of regional seas conventions and action plans held at The Hague in July 1999. The meeting was attended by representatives of the secretariats of 14 regional seas conventions and action plans, seven global conventions and related international agreements, as well as those of IAEA, IOC/UNESCO, IMO and IUCN. The meeting reached, inter alia, the following conclusions:

(a) The regional seas agreements need to be closely linked to the newly established Global Programme of Action (see paragraph 66). The two areas can be mutually supportive. The goals of the Global Programme of Action can be largely realized through regional seas programmes, while the Global Programme of Action itself can help promote greater support for activities and coordination at the regional level;

(b) Regional seas priorities must be firmly integrated into the new GIWA (see paragraph 18);

(c) Collaboration between regional seas conventions and action plans and global conventions - for instance the conventions on biodiversity and climate change - should be strengthened;

(d) A mechanism should be established for consultation between regional seas agreements, the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and other competent organizations. There are many benefits to ensuring a uniform and consistent approach to common concerns such as trade, marine protected areas and land-based sources of pollution; and

(e) There should be a new process for promoting horizontal cooperation among regional seas conventions and action plans.

34. As a follow-up to The Hague meeting, strategic programmatic support was provided by UNEP to the workplans of several regional seas conventions and action plans, particularly in areas such as the Global Programme of Action,

International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) and integrated coastal area management (ICAM) that interface with the priorities of the UNEP programme of work.3/

35. UNEP has continued to lend assistance to the Governments in the Northeast Pacific region to develop a draft convention and draft action plan for the Northeast Pacific. These drafts will be presented in May 2000 to a meeting of high-level government-designated experts to be hosted by the Government of Panama.

36. In the North-west Pacific region, UNEP has continued to assist the member States of the North-west Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) to finalize the draft procedures for the establishment of a regional coordinating unit for the North-west Pacific, following informal consultations with NOWPAP member States held in Toyama, Japan in September 1999 and Seoul in November 1999. The draft procedures were adopted at the fifth intergovernmental meeting of NOWPAP held in Incheon, the Republic of Korea in March 2000.

37. UNEP provided assistance to the Parties to the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention) in convening the second meeting of the Parties in Port Louis, in November 1999, and to the Parties to the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (Abidjan Convention) in convening the fifth meeting of the Parties in Accra, in March 2000, thereby assisting the respective Parties in their efforts to undertake urgent measures required to revitalize these conventions. In this regard, UNEP prepared a strategy paper entitled: Vitalization of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions: Proposals, Including Elements for a New Programme, and presented it to the above meetings of the Parties to those conventions. UNEP is in the process of establishing the joint umbrella mechanism of the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions at the UNEP headquarters, which is expected to be operational by the middle of 2000. In addition, UNEP is actively supporting twinning (horizontal cooperation) the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR

3/ These are, among others, the Abidjan Convention (West and Central African Region), the Nairobi Convention (Eastern African region), the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (the Mediterranean region), the Jeddah Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment (Red Sea and Gulf of Aden region), the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme, the East Asian Seas Action Plan, the North-west Pacific Action Plan, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of South-East Pacific and the Cartagena Convention (Wider Caribbean region).

Convention) with the Abidjan Convention and the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area with the Nairobi Convention. Elements for cooperation were discussed between the relevent secretariats and were presented to the eighth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in Abuja in April 2000.

3. Enforcement and compliance

38. UNEP convened, with the support of Canada, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a workshop on Enforcement of and Compliance with Multilateral Environmental Agreements, in Geneva in July 1999. The workshop was attended by 49 experts from developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, drawn from law enforcement, customs, prosecution and police sectors. It focused on the Basel Convention, CITES and the ozone treaties (the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol). Representatives of relevant convention secretariats, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the World Customs Organization participated as resource persons and facilitators in three working groups established to discuss specific illegal trade and traffic issues pertaining to each of the three conventions. A two-volume publication of the outcome will be disseminated shortly. Following the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting, a senior officer was appointed and an enforcement unit was established in UNEP to address enforcement issues. In addition, draft guidelines for cooperation at national, regional and global levels were prepared and reviewed by the first working group meeting of experts, held in Geneva in December 1999. The report of the meeting and the draft guidelines have been the subject of comments from Governments, and are currently being analysed, in order to be reviewed by Governments later in 2000.

39. The Parties to the Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora were assisted in organizing the second meeting of its Governing Council in Nairobi in March 1999, as well as the meeting of the Governing Council's Bureau members in Nairobi in May 1999. Following those meetings, the Lusaka Agreement Task Force was officially established on 1 June 1999 and began to operate from the Kenya Wildlife Service offices at Nairobi. Further assistance was provided for the negotiation of the headquarters agreement establishing the Task Force, which was signed on 22 December 1999, and for the purchase of essential equipment required for its operation as well as publication of its brochure, in preparation for the meetings of the conferences of the parties to CITES and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

40. In support of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, UNEP has provided targeted information as part of its mandate to act as an information clearing house for the Protocol. It has been:

(a) Operating eight regional networks for ozone-depleting substances officers (two in Africa, two in Latin America, one in the Caribbean, one in South Asia, one in South-East Asia and the Pacific, one in West Asia) who organize regional training workshops on the establishment and enforcement of import and export licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances;

(b) Conducting country programmes and institution-strengthening projects, thus helping to successfully undertake national phase-out activities and implement their country programmes;

(c) Currently assisting 85 low-volume consuming countries in the preparation and implementation of their country programmes, 75 of which have already reached the second phase and are implementing institution-strengthening projects;

(d) Assisting low-volume consuming countries in phasing out the use of ozone-depleting substances in refrigeration, in cooperation with UNDP, Canada, Finland, France, Germany and Japan;

(e) Helping 15 countries to formulate and 45 countries to implement refrigerant management plans; and

(f) Assisting 20 countries with economies in transition in their efforts to comply with the track and licensing provisions of the Montreal Protocol and prevent illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances with support from GEF. The same approach is taken for country programmes and institution-strengthening projects. In addition, 11 training projects have been developed that include special training for customs officers and technicians.

41. Under the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, UNEP helped developing countries in 1999 to comply with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. Its activities in that regard included the four releases of OASIS (OzonAction Information Strategic Information Services), more country programmes (bringing the total to 80), four more institutional-strengthening projects (bringing the total to 75), and policy training projects for methyl bromide and the monitoring of ozone depleting substances. The 1999 work programme accounted for $10.5 million, broken down as follows: $7 million from the Multilateral Fund, $1.5 million from bilateral funds and $2 million from GEF.

42 Further to Governing Council decisions 19/16 of 7 February 1997 and 20/26 of 4 February 1999 on biosafety, the UNEP/GEF Pilot Biosafety Enabling Activity Project was implemented in two components:

(a) The national-level component included preparation of national biosafety frameworks using the UNEP International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology as a guide. In all, 18 countries were supported (Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Hungary, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia); and

(b) Under the global level component, eight regional workshops on biosafety were organized in the following regions: Africa (Nairobi), Asia and Pacific (New Delhi), Central and Eastern Europe (Bled, Slovenia), and Latin America and the Caribbean (Havana);

43. In general, the workshops:

(a) Covered capacity-building requirements to enhance safety in biotechnology in respect of issues related to risk assessment and risk management of living modified organisms, including their environmental impact assessment, for enhancement of biosafety; and

(b) Addressed issues related to the transboundary transfer of living modified organisms, including appropriate mechanisms and modalities for supply and exchange of information.

44. A closing consultative meeting recommended:

(a) The expansion or extension of the project to cover additional countries, and support the implementation of the national biosafety frameworks already under the pilot phase, taking into account lessons learned under the pilot phase, including the need for revision of the UNEP Guidelines and the provisions of the Protocol on Biosafety; and

(b) The strengthening of regional centres of excellence on biosafety to facilitate risk assessment and risk management; cooperation in the supply and exchange of biosafety information, and development or sharing of human resources and experiences in the area of biosafety and biotechnology.

45. UNEP further contributed to the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification, through the Success Stories and Saving the Drylands Awards programme. This programme has helped raise awareness and promote the exchange of information on replicative best practices in sustainable land use and management and community participation.

4. Development of environmental policy

46. The new UNEP policy direction, as identified by the United Nations Task Force on Environment and Human Settlements, was widely endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 53/242 of 28 July 1999 (Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements). During the period under review areas of priority action have been the development of terms of reference for the Environment Management Group and the preparation of the first Global Ministerial Environment Forum. Emphasis has been placed on policy review and analysis and promotion of policy dialogue among major stakeholders concerning a range of critical environmental and sustainable development issues. Areas of concentration have been as follows.

(a) Water

47. In recognition of the complexity of water issues, and the linkage between freshwater basins and coastal and marine environments, the UNEP water policy has undergone a critical review. Instead of its traditional sectoral approach to environmental issues, the UNEP new water policy sets goals that cut across sectoral and administrative boundaries. It focuses on three key areas: assessment, management and coordination, which are outlined under Part I, section C below and in document UNEP/GCSS.VI/6/Add.1/Rev.1.

(b) Land

48. UNEP has embarked on a review and analysis of sustainable land use, including soil management. Particular attention is being accorded, in the unfolding review process, to the interconnections as well as interlinkages between and amongst the respective UNEP policy elements relating to land, water, climate, biodiversity, industry, chemicals, technology, legal, economic and other instruments. The other aspects to be considered in the review process include:

(a) Opportunities for inter-agency collaboration (UNEP/FAO and others) in the development of tools such as methodologies and guidelines for sustainable land use planning as well as information systems for data collection;

(b) Preparation in collaboration with WCMC and similar institutions of land-use maps for specific regions;

(c) Conduct of case studies on the environmental impacts of land-tenure systems; and

(d) Partnership demonstration projects (agencies, non-governmental organizations, etc.) to promote sustainable land use, including the publication of success stories.

49. Necessary consultations with Governments, other partners and stakeholders will be continued during the year 2000.

(c) Forests

50. During 1999, as the lead agency within the Inter-agency Task Force on Forests, UNEP continued to facilitate the implementation of proposals of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IPF/IFF). It assisted and co-sponsored various government-led initiatives in support of the programme of work of IPF/IFF, including the following:

(a) A joint non-governmental organizations/Costa Rica Government global workshop on underlying causes on deforestation (San José, January 1999);

(b) An international experts meeting on forest protected areas, co-sponsored by the Governments of Brazil and the United States of America (Puerto Rico, March 1999); and

(c) An international experts meeting on the needs and requirements of countries with low forest cover, co-sponsored by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Tehran, October 1999).

(d) A meeting between the AMCEN Committee on Forests and Woodlands and the African Academy of Science, held in Nairobi from 25 to 27 January 2000, which contributed to the development of an African common posititon at the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests.

51. Support to the secretariat of IPF/IFF continued through the secondment of its senior staff member. UNEP participated actively in the fourth session of IFF (January-February 2000). A UNEP position paper on forest-related issues was prepared in March 2000 and is currently under review within the UNEP secretariat.

(d) Environmental health

52. A memorandum of understanding between UNEP and WHO was concluded in 1999 to provide an umbrella framework for strengthening cooperation in the targeted areas of common interest.

53. In that regard UNEP:

(a) Promoted national and international health and environment related actions through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities, in particular in the field of hazardous chemicals;

(b) Convened, jointly with FAO and WHO, an international conference on mycotoxin in Tunis in March 1999, which adopted recommendations on the development of practical control and management strategies and programmes for enhancing the assessment, prevention and control of mycotoxin contamination. The question of the use of DDT, in the context of the control of malaria vectors and persistent organic pollutants, has been one of the major areas where WHO and UNEP strengthened collaboration in the past year;

(c) In collaboration with WMO and WHO, addressed health impacts of climate change in joint workshops; and

(d) Helped organize a series of workshops in 1999 aimed at developing a global research agenda to examine the linkage between health and the environment.

(e) Urban environment

54. In the field of urban environment, the partnership between UNEP and UNCHS (Habitat) as well as with other relevant organizations is being strengthened. A UNEP policy on urban environment is currently being developed. A UNEP/UNCHS joint unit was established within UNEP in December 1999 to better coordinate activities in the field of the urban environment.

5. Inter-agency coordination

55. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 53/242, UNEP undertook intensive consultations with Governments, through the Committee of Permanent Representatives and its subcommittee, on the implementation of the resolution. The issues of significant interest included the establishment of the Environment Management Group and the holding of the first Global Ministerial Environment Forum. Consultations have been held on the terms of reference of the Environmnet Management Group with other United Nations agencies under the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination. The fifteenth meeting of the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development, held in New York in January 2000, endorsed the draft terms of reference of the Environment Management Group which will be established for the purpose of:

(a) Enhancing inter-agency coordination in the field of environment and human settlements;

(b) Providing effective, coordinated and flexible United Nations system responses to important and newly emerging specific issues and facilitating joint action aimed at finding solutions to such issues through an issue-management approach;

(c) Promoting interlinkages and encouraging timely and relevant exchange of data and information on specific issues; and

(d) Contributing to the synergy and complementarity between the activities of its members.

6. Environmental policy instruments

56. Throughout the period under review, UNEP has actively supported the development of environmental law at global, regional- and through a large number of capacity-building measures - at national levels. During the second half of 1999, UNEP initiated a process for the preparation of a new strategic Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the first decade of the twenty-first century (Montevideo Programme III). Possible inputs are being elaborated with the assistance of an international group of experts that held its first and second meetings in Washington D.C. in January and April 2000 respectively.

57. UNEP has played a proactive role in assisting Governments to develop new multilateral environmental agreements. The achievements and contribution during the reporting period have included:

(a) Further progress in the development of a global legally binding instrument on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) through an intergovernmental negotiating committee convened by UNEP (the third session was held in Geneva in September 1999, while the fourth session was held in Bonn, in March 2000). At the fourth round of negotiations, extensive discussions laid the basis for a decision to be taken on technical and financial assistance at the final round of negotiations, due to be held in Johannesburg in December 2000. Experience with financial mechanisms under other conventions and protocols is an important issue in these deliberations;

(b) Provision of legal assistance to the secretariat of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for the development of a regional legal framework on transboundary air pollution, especially from haze and forest fires. In August 1999, UNEP in collaboration with the ASEAN secretariat prepared the terms of reference of a feasibility study for a single ASEAN

Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution. The document was presented to and endorsed by the fourteenth meeting of the Haze Technical Task Force and the eighth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Haze;

(c) Provision of legal support for the development and initiation of the Caspian Environment Programme, particularly by promoting the negotiation of a Caspian Sea convention. This initiative enhanced overall cooperation in the politically sensitive region and promoted consensus-building in the environmental protection of the Caspian Sea.

7. Legal advisory services and legal capacity-building

58. In this area, UNEP:

(a) Continued to provide legal advisory services to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop national environmental legislation and institutions. During the reporting period, UNEP provided such assistance to 13 countries (Cameroon, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Rwanda and Sri Lanka). Further information on legal advisory services in support of African countries is provided in part I, section E below;

(b) Provided assistance to Armenia, Belarus and the Russian Federation, in the harmonization of environmental laws with a view to developing a holistic legal system in the Commonwealth Independent States countries. This project has promoted an innovative approach towards the harmonization of environmental legislation, and has also enhanced Governments' environmental policies and the effectiveness of environmental legislation;

(c) Organized a Southeast Asian Justices' Symposium on the law and sustainable development, in Manila, from 4 to 7 March 1999. Participants included representatives from Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The main output was the Manila Resolution on the Role of the Judiciary in the Promotion of Sustainable Development, which calls upon the Governments of the region to sensitize their judiciaries to the important role they can play in the area. In the Latin America and Caribbean region, UNEP, in collaboration with the Mexican Federal Attorney General's Office for Environmental Protection, organized a judicial symposium on environmental law and sustainable development: Access to Environmental Justice in Latin America. The symposium was held in Mexico City from 26 to 28 January 2000 and culminated in a declaration;

(d) Convened the fourth Global Training Programme on Environmental Law and Policy in Nairobi for a period of three weeks in November and December 1999. Government officials and experts from 47 countries around the world were provided with environmental-law related information and opportunities for enhancing their skills in environmental law;

(e) UNEP further developed the joint UNEP/IUCN Environmental Law Information Service (ECOLEX). ECOLEX comprises a comprehensive, global database on environmental law information, which will ensure better access to such information, particularly by developing countries. It can be viewed on the web-site (http://www.ecolex.org);

(f) Held, in association with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, an international round table on mining and the environment to discuss guidelines for mining operations. The event was hosted by the German Government in Berlin from 22 to 24 November 1999. The guidelines cover exploration, operation and rehabilitation of mine sites and will provide input and models for countries seeking to review their environmental policy relating to the minerals sector.

C. Freshwater

59. Freshwater is one of the most critical environmental issues facing the planet at the start of the twenty-first century, as identified in a number of forums and publications, including the UNEP GEO report. At its last session, the UNEP Governing Council agreed that UNEP should play a vital role in addressing freshwater issues. Building on the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme and other Governing Council decisions, the new UNEP water policy and strategy will make a significant contribution to finding appropriate solutions for these problems, inter alia, by:

(a) Filling the information and knowledge gap on critical freshwater issues, especially through GEO reporting and GIWA activities (see paragraph 18 above);

(b) Providing or supporting forums for intergovernmental policy dialogue on issues relating to the environmental aspects of freshwater;

(c) Reviewing policy responses to existing and emerging issues;

(d) Promoting the use of integrated policy measures and instruments in tackling the root causes of major freshwater concerns;

(e) Stimulating cooperative actions to respond to the increasing challenges to freshwater management; and

(f) Strengthening consultations, coordination and networking with various stakeholders.

60. UNEP also contributed to the second World Water Forum through substantive inputs to the preparations and conduct of the Forum which was held at The Hague in March 2000. The contributions by UNEP included:

(a) Hosting, with UNCHS (Habitat), a ministerial-level meeting with countries participating in the joint UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat), projects: Managing Water for African Cities, and Water for a Sustainable Urban Future;

(b) Keynote addresses to sessions including the one on water for mega-cities (with UNCHS (Habitat));

(c) Consultations with the United Nations agencies participating in the water cluster of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa;

(d) UNEP/United Nations Water Fair as part of the United Nations Pavilion; and

(e) A comprehensive presentation by the Executive Director at the special session on the management of the Lake Chad Basin. (Participation included ministers from the countries concerned, the President of the African Development Bank and senior officials of the World Bank, UNDP and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)).

61. The ministerial declaration issued at the end of the Forum, endorsed the role of the United Nations system in water management and called upon the United Nations to adopt a pro-active response to the follow-up to the Forum. In his statement delivered on his behalf by the Executive Director of UNEP, the Secretary-General highlighted the significance of the United Nations World Water Development report prepared by relevant United Nations agencies, while Member States called for a further enhanced United Nations approach. The ministerial declaration was forwarded to the United Nations Secretary-General jointly by the heads of UNEP, WHO, UNESCO, FAO, WMO and the United Nations University.

62. The collaboration between UNEP and the other GEF implementing agencies (see paragraph 97) in international waters projects was significantly strengthened. In all 55 international waters projects are under implementation or preparation with GEF funding as a result of requests from

over 130 countries. They range from river basins such as those of the Danube, Mekong, Okavango, Senegal, Volta and Upper Paraguay rivers, to shared lake basins such as those of Lakes Malawi, Ohrid, Titicaca, and Victoria. These global efforts have enhanced cooperation between and amongst the GEF implementing agencies.

63. The International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) of UNEP, located in Osaka, Japan, continues to promote the use of environmentally sound technologies to address urban and freshwater management issues. To this end the information exchange database " Maestro" (see paragraph 77 (c)) is being supplemented with a number of water management technologies. In addition, in Kobe, Japan, an international symposium was organized on efficient water use in cities, technology options for rainwater harvesting, water recycling, leakage control and water efficiency. A number of technical documents were published, for example, on management of lakes and reservoirs, trenchless technologies, freshwater augmentation, stormwater management and wastewater treatment. Currently a citizen's programme is being developed together with non-governmental organizations and local authorities, using Lake Biwa in Japan as a case study.

64. UNEP has continued to provide information on environmentally sound technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address urban and freshwater basin environmental problems, including water resource management, sewage, and solid waste. UNEP, in cooperation with the Government of Japan, organized the International Symposium on Efficient Water Use in Cities - Innovative Ways of Finding Water for Cities, in Shiga, Japan, (June 1999), which was attended by 150 delegates from 45 countries.

65. Within the same context, and in view of the rapid industrialization and population growth, UNEP is participating in the ongoing global debate on the management of groundwater, international acquifers, water and small island States, water and dams, desalination of water, water for mega-cities as well as water demand management challenges. The question of public and private sector partnership continuous to be a matter of increasing debate in the water and sanitation sector worldwide. In this regard, UNEP is participating in the discussions within the World Water Council. A working group is considering the feasibility of setting up a world water fund.

66. Water is a matter of life and death in Africa. It is a precious resource that is vital for Africa's socio-economic development. Unfortunately, its inadequate development has been both a cause and a consequence of the problems of poverty and underdevelopment facing the continent today. Recognizing the critical role of water in addressing these problems, UNEP has supported:

(a) The convening of a water resources policy conference co-sponsored by the World Bank and Kenya;

(b) Work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Water in Africa;

(c) The development of a medium-term subprogramme element within the framework of AMCEN; and

(d) Initiatives under the GEF international waters portfolio.

67. UNEP, through the Global Programme of Action, further contributed to achieving the objectives of the regional seas conventions and related action plans as well as relevant global conventions, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The UNEP/Global Programme of Action Coordination Office was fully established and staffed at The Hague in August 1999. UNEP has concluded the first phase of the Global Programme of Action clearing-house which has included the launching of the central node in September 1999 and development of other nodes focusing on the pollutant source categories, in cooperation with the respective lead agencies, namely WHO, IMO, FAO, and IAEA. UNEP also finalized and initiated the Global Programme of Action strategic action plan for municipal waste water. A major component of this action plan with regard to river basins is a recommended framework for decision-making that is being developed as a guide for local and national decision makers and professionals, on appropriate and environmentally sound waste water management systems. In accordance with Governing Council decision 20/19 B of 5 February 1999, UNEP has been exploring the feasibility of convening a series of regionally based meetings on strategic action plans as a response to a global conference to address sewage as a major land-based source of pollution affecting human and ecosystem health.

68. Assistance was provided to Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to prepare national action programmes on land-based activities. In addition, a regional programme on actions on land-based activities is being prepared for the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden in cooperation with the Regional Organization for the Conservation of Marine Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

69. With regard to river basin management in the reporting period, UNEP, in cooperation with the regional activity centre of the Mediterranean Action Plan, developed and published the Conceptual Framework and Planning Guidelines for Integrated River Basin and Coastal Area Management. The publication provides information on how one can benefit from combining the

management efforts between coastal areas and river basins, and presents procedures on how management activities can be initiated under this concept. A demonstration project has been implemented in the Cetina River basin and associated coastal areas (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina). In the first phase, an environmental and socio-economic profile of the respective area was prepared.

70. UNEP has continued to implement a shared basin management project at Lake Xingkai/Khanka (China/Russian Federation border), partly funded by the Government of Japan. This project, in particular, is for the conservation of habitat for migratory birds and wetlands protection through assessment and diagnostic studies on major environmental issues and threats. The report of the outcome of this project is being finalized.

71. UNEP launched a joint initiative project with the World Commission on Dams (environmental and socio-economic impacts of large dams), funded by the United Nations Foundation, under which it substantively contributed to the following studies:

(a) A study on ecosystem impacts of large dams (in cooperation with IUCN);

(b) A study on dam related issues in relation to global environmental conventions; and

(c) A thematic review on specif topics relevant to dams.

72. Financial support and substantive inputs were provided to the Regional Consultation for Africa and the Middle East at the World Commission on Dams held in Cairo in December 1999. The meeting discussed the impacts of large dams as well as the positive and negative impacts, in these regions, with a view to producing a final report of the Commission by mid-2000.

73. UNEP, as part of its emergency response activities, has provided assistance to China, Mozambique and Venezuela following floods in these countries (see paragraph 25 above).

74. UNEP has a long involvement in both fresh and marine water issues and has developed a number of programmes over the years. These, updated and revitalized, will be combined with newer programmes, such as GIWA and the Global Programme of Action to produce a comprehensive approach to priority issues.

D. Technology transfer and industry

75. This focal area is being addressed through a wide range of activities, including the promotion of:

(a) Cleaner production;

(b) Sustainable consumption patterns;

(c) Sustainable tourism;

(d) Environmentally sound management of chemicals;

(e) Use of environmental management practices to enable the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;.and

(f) Understanding and capacity-building in the area of trade and athe enviaronment

76. Following the signing in April 1999 of the International Declaration on Cleaner Production by over 40 Governments and over 70 companies and business associations, at the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, additional signing events took place in Bahrain, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, Morocco, Tunisia, United States of America and Viet Nam. The Declaration aims at encouraging new and additional finance and investment for preventive technology options and the promotion of environmentally sound technology cooperation and transfer. Its implementation is promoted by the UNEP global network of cleaner production partners in all parts of the world, including 16 UNEP/UNIDO national cleaner production centres. Five additional centres are planned for the Eastern European and African countries. With funding support from the Government of Norway, a project on promoting cleaner production investments, focusing on the role of development banks and private investors in funding cleaner production, is also being implemented. Regional round tables on cleaner production are being planned for Africa and the Mediterranean region. A worldwide review of the progress of the implementation of cleaner production will take pace at the sixth high-level seminar, to be held in Montreal, in October 2000.

77. UNEP develops and operates various clearing-house mechanisms for information exchange on technology transfer and industry. These mechanisms include:

(a) OzonAction Information Clearing-house;

(b) International Cleaner Production Information Clearing-house;

(c) MaESTro: Environmentally Sound Technologies information system which meets priority needs reflected in environmental conventions and identified by Governments, particularly in the least developed countries of Africa and small island developing States (CD-ROM version 2.0); and

(d) Oil and gas industry - http://www.natural-resources.org/offshore/ -, agri-food industry - http://www.agrifood-forum.net - and tour operators - http://www.toinitiative.org - webforums.

78. Workshops and conferences have been organized worldwide for sharing information and experience. During the reporting period, UNEP organized or supported:

(a) Four workshops in the area of energy (clean development mechanism and climate change);

(b) Twenty-one meetings, seminars and conferences related to production and consumption (for example on sustainable agri-food production, mining and environmental management of industrial estates) on production and consumption patterns;

(c) Three meetings on environmentally sound technology;

(d) Five meetings and one side event on finance and environment;

(e) Five meetings on trade and environment;

(f) Ten subregional and regional workshops on chemicals management; and

(g) Side events at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC, the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, and the seventh and eighth meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The aim of these events is to support countries in their implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements involved.

79. UNEP facilitates voluntary initiatives with the private sector. These initiatives have included:

(a) A financial institutions initiative: To date, 171 companies from over 45 countries have signed the UNEP Statement on Environment and Sustainable Development;

(b) An insurance industry initiative: To date, almost 90 companies from 27 countries have become signatories to the UNEP Statement of Environmental Commitment by the Insurance Industry;

(c) A tour operators initiative for sustainable tourism development, which was developed jointly with the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and UNESCO. The initiative, launched in Berlin in March 2000, has over 20 operators as signatories;

(d) A telecommunications initiative, aimed at the development of a global forum for the telecommunications industry, is under discussion;

(e) The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): in order to evaluate progress of the private sector in implementing its commitments, UNEP together with the Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies (CERES) is developing guidelines for environmental reporting;

(f) The Global Compact initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General (website http://www.unglobalcompact.org) to which UNEP actively contributes; and

(g) The Protection of the Ozone Layer Voluntary Pledge by 21 multinational corporations. In 1999, a review of the impact of the pledge was initiated and extension of the pledge has been planned for Ozone Day in 2000.

80. In the area of economics and trade, UNEP aims to improve countries' understanding of the interlinkages and complementarities between trade, environment and development through research, country studies and consensus-building activities. These include the following:

(a) Research on major issues in the trade-environment domain, which continues with emphasis placed on developing practical and solution-oriented approaches to assess and manage the environmental impacts of trade. Recent research efforts have included:

(i) The development and preparation of a manual for the assessment of trade policies;

(ii) A review of the legal implications of the precautionary principle for multilateral trade rules;

(iii) A manual on integrated environmental and economic accounting; and

(iv) A handbook on environment and trade for decision makers;

(b) UNEP country studies particularly for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enhance their capacities to assess the environmental impacts of trade liberalization and to develop policy response measures to correct negative impacts while strengthening positive ones. Over the past two years, UNEP has worked with national institutions and Governments in Bangladesh, Chile, India, Philippines, Romania and Uganda on country studies covering various economic sectors; and

(c) Consensus-building activities that bring experts and decision makers together in informal and unofficial dialogue, aimed at identifying options to carry forward the trade-environment agenda. Recent international expert workshops have focused on multilateral environmental agreements and multilateral trade agreements, on subsidies and the environment, as well as on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and the environment. Numerous briefings and seminars are used to disseminate the results of these workshops, research and country studies.

81. In response to the increasing need for capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, UNEP and UNCTAD jointly launched a Capacity-building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development in February 2000. The Task Force combines the unique strengths of UNEP to build capacities on environmental aspects of trade, and of UNCTAD to build capacities on the developmental aspects of trade. By enhancing synergies between UNEP and UNCTAD, and drawing on the two organizations' technical expertise and comparative advantages, the Task Force will make resources available to a wider range of beneficiaries. Through research, training and country studies, it will seek to enhance the appreciation of countries of the developmental benefits that accrue when environmental considerations are integrated into national economic and trade policies. Through research and policy dialogue, it will also aim to raise the awareness of countries of the need to ensure that international environmental and trade policy regimes remain mutually supportive and consistent.

82. UNEP participates in and contributes to meetings and regional training seminars of the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment. At the same time, the WTO actively participates in UNEP meetings on trade-related topics. This collaboration has fostered enhanced dialogue between stakeholders, particularly on the issue of establishing greater coherence between the

multilateral environmental agreements and the WTO. In November 1999, following extensive consultations between UNEP, WTO and Governments, the two secretariats agreed on a collaborative framework to strengthen cooperation.

83. UNEP conducts a large number of capacity-building activities especially in the priority area of technology and industry.

E. Support to Africa

84. One of the key features of the recent policy reorientation of UNEP has been strengthening regional focus, particularly in Africa.

85. UNEP has been active in supporting African countries in the formulation of environmental policies and policy instruments. This has included support to regional and subregional cooperative frameworks, as well as support to Governments through legal and technical advisory services and technical assistance in various programme areas. In order to effectively meet the needs of Africa, UNEP is finalizing a comprehensive strategy document: Joining Hands, which contains innovative, concrete and realistic action proposals to deal with the complex and emerging environmental concerns of Africa. The policy goals and strategy outlined in that document include the following:

(a) Restructuring of AMCEN in order to enable it to address the region's environmental challenges and demands more effectively;

(b) Promoting greater United Nations system-wide coordination, joint planning and programming through the UNEP porgramme for Africa;

(c) Greater awareness raising of global change and international policies on environmental issues;

(d) Revitalization of the regional seas programme to deal with the growing pollution of the marine environment and increased pressures on Africa's coastal areas;

(e) Improved management in 10 African cities through the joint UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat) project, which will be replicated in other urban areas;

(f) Capacity-building activities in the areas of environmental law and institutions;

(g) Resource mobilization activities to assist in the implementation of African environmental programmes;

(h) Enhanced collaboration with the private sector and civil society, including women in the area of environmental management.

86. The strategy takes into consideration resolutions of the 1999 Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as well as the recent OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Algiers.

87. UNEP convened the eighth session of AMCEN which was held in Abuja, from 3 to 6 April 2000 as part of the firm resolve of African Governments to strengthen this important regional cooperation mechanism to meet the environmental management challenges of the twenty-first century. The ministerial segment was opened by Mr. Olusegun Obasanjo President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and was addressed by the Executive Director of UNEP. The Abuja Declaration which was adopted by Ministers and senior officials from 46 African countries, highlighted the main results of the session, namely:

(a) Agreement on the policy and institutional changes needed to significantly enhance the role of AMCEN and turn it into an effective instrument for dealing with the continent's environmental concerns;

(b) Adoption of a medium-term programme for the 2000-2004 period to give coherent and effective programmatic responses to the key environmental management challenges facing Africa;

(c) Mandatory agreement by all the participating countries to contribute to the General Trust Fund for the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and thus provide the means for implementing the decisions of AMCEN; and

(d) Firm resolve to undertake strategic resource mobilization measures to augment the financial resources to be provided by the Governments themselves.

88. In the area of environmental conventions, the activities of UNEP in support of Africa have included:

(a) Organization of the AMCEN consultations on biosafety negotiations, in Nairobi, from 28 to 29 January and 23 to 24 August 1999. These consultations ensured a stronger common African position on the issues of biosafety during the Cartagena and Vienna consultations;

(b) Organization of the African Regional Preparatory Conference for the third session on the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification, held in Nairobi from 27 September to 1 October 1999. The meeting undertook a review of the implementation of the Convention in affected African countries, and heard experiences gained and results achieved in the preparation and implementation of national action programmes, environmental policies and strategies;

(c) Establishing a pilot sustainable energy advisory facility that will provide a variety of targeted advisory services related to sustainable energy in 10 developing countries. The facility will assist decision makers to overcome specific problems regarding sustainable energy policies, projects, investments, technologies and financing. African countries represent the priority target group of the facility. With support from the United Nations Foundation, UNEP has also started a programme to help establish small, private sector energy companies in Africa that are based on renewable energy technologies. The Africa Rural Energy Enterprise Development (AREED) initiative brings together various financial institutions and non-governmental organizations (both African and Western) to promote successful approaches to business start-ups; and

(d) National ozone units in 40 African countries have been networked through two regional networks to facilitate implementation of the Montreal Protocol. These national ozone units met twice in 1999 to share their experiences and promote regional cooperation. They are also supported by the Multilateral Fund in implementing institutional-strengthening projects.

89. UNEP participated in the GEF project: Africa Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventory, held in Nairobi from 19 to 21 January 1999. The Workshop was attended by participants from 15 countries and marked the launching of the National Communications Support Programme formulated by UNDP, UNEP and GEF. It was co-funded by the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway and the European Community. The Workshop helped prepare policies for the Clean Development Mechanism by assisting in the identification of sources and sinks of greenhouse gases.

90. In the field of environmental law, UNEP continued its assistance to African countries by helping to enhance their national environmental legislation and related institutions under the UNEP/UNDP/Dutch Joint Project on Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa. Since May 1999, seven training workshops have been held with a total of more than 200 participants who have included government officials and representatives of non-governmental organizations and the private sector:

(a) Environmental impact assessment, held in Kenya and São Tome and Principe;

(b) Environmental litigation and judicial intervention in environmental cases, held in Malawi;

(c) Colloquiums for parliamentarians on environmental legislation, held in Burkina Faso and Kenya; and

(d) Implementation of conventions related to biological diversity in Africa (two workshops).

91. In addition, the project has continued to produce and distribute materials on environmental policy and law, including a two-volume compendium of judicial decisions on matters related to environment. The memorandum of understanding on the environment, which was adopted under the project in October 1998, was amply reflected in the treaty for the establishment of the East African Community signed by the Heads of State on 30 November 1999. The work under this project enhanced the capacity of East African countries by providing a well conceived body of recommendations and soft law instruments which will strengthen future environmental management in the region. Another landmark publication, just released, is the Handbook on the Implementation of Conventions related to Biological Diversity in Africa, which will be a useful tool for promoting harmonized implementation of relevant environmental conventions in Africa.

92. Other activities for Africa have included:

(a) Training workshops on the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources. In cooperation with partner agencies, UNEP supported three training workshops held in Benin, Kenya and Zimbabwe, on conservation and use of genetic resources, during which about 60 participants were trained;

(b) The UNEP/Habitat Managing Water for African Cities project has tw components: water demand management, and mitigating effects of urbanization on water resources and aquatic systems. Strategies for managing groundwate resources will be prepared for Lusaka and Addis Ababa. A river basin management strategy will be prepared for the Klip and Juskei rivers for Johannesburg; (for other projects, see paragraph 62).

(c) The African regional network of eco-schools for Environmental Action Learning is a project implemented by UNEP in collaboration with the UNESCO regional office for Africa, national UNESCO committees, and African

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civil society organizations. Under this initiative the following workshops were held:

(i) Workshop on Networking for Environmental Action Learning, Nairobi, 11-13 March 1999; and

(ii) Eastern and Southern African Regional Networking Training Workshop on Environmental Action Learning Requirements, Nairobi, 24-28 August 1999.

(d) UNEP, in collaboration with UNCHS (Habitat), the Government of Kenya and civil society organizations, is implementing training courses for trainers to develop training capacities in the African region to enhance environmental management skills of local government officials. A training of trainers and pilot workshop for East African countries on local government officials' role as guardians of the environment was held at Mombasa, Kenya, from 7 to 18 March 1999. In February 2000, UNEP supported a regional workshop on training trainers in Johannesburg, South Africa, focusing on environmental technology assessment of cyanide processing technologies in the mining industry. Ongoing training of institutes concerned with cleaner production financing is taking place in Tanzania and Zimbabwe;

(e) Meetings on climate change finance have been organized as part of a larger programme of sustainable development, which include national pilot studies for Gambia, Ghana, Uganda and Zimbabwe;

(f) Support has been provided to cleaner production centres in South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and helped Kenya prepare for its cleaner production centre; and

(g) A study has been prepared on the involvement of the private sector in waste management in Kenyan cities.

93. UNEP has also extended support to African journalists. UNEP encouraged the participation of African journalists in major policy events by providing them with source materials to facilitate accurate environmental reporting. Financial assistance was provided to African journalists to enable them to participate in conferences held outside Nairobi. UNEP worked with the ECA press office and shared distribution lists in order to prepare a more comprehensive distribution list for the region. UNEP also provided assistance to Television Trust for the Environment through workshops and start-up finance to help establish a series of video resource centres throughout Africa (35 countries to date) to distribute environmental and

sustainable development films. The centres act as distributors of films of UNEP and other agencies, providing translations into other languages.

II. ACTIVITIES IN OTHER AREAS OF IMPORTANCE

A. Regional cooperation and representation

94. UNEP further strengthened its activities in the regions, in particular through its regional offices and other existing cooperative regional and subregional institutional frameworks. UNEP has continued to undertake programmatic activities at the regional level in close collaboration with Governments, United Nations regional commissions and other regional organizations and partners. During the period under review, regional activities included:

(a) The assessment of the environment in regions;

(b) The promotion of regional policy dialogues on emerging environmental issues;

(c) Catalysing region-wide environmental actions by supporting the existing regional institutional frameworks or regional environmental conventions; and

(d) Capacity-building activities for developing countries and countries with economies in transition in regions.

95. For example, experience gained in supporting the Forum of Ministers of the Environment in Latin America and the inter-agency technical committees helps in establishing regional forums in other regions. Similarly, in Asia and the Pacific experience gained with regional assessment centres serves to assist the replication of such centres elsewhere.

B. Communication and public information

96. Communication and public information is an integral part of all the activities and programmes of UNEP. The goal of UNEP in this area is to assist in developing an informed public opinion among all people on matters of the environment, as well as on the work and activities of UNEP. To achieve this goal, major emphasis has been placed on media relations and activities, to promote and enable the participation of a wide range of constituencies in environmental management through information sharing and increased understanding of environmental issues. In 1999, UNEP issued 132 press releases, 23 speeches by the Executive Director, 38 information notes and one feature. Major activities in this area included:

(a) Media support in the form of more than 30 press conferences organized by UNEP during 1999 with local and international media. Notable media events were the launch of the Global Environment Outlook 2000 report, the presentation of the UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize, and activities in connection with disaster assessment including the work of the joint UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat) Balkans Task Force (see also paragraphs 13 and 25);

(b) Audio visual support to programme activities and major events in UNEP provided through documentaries, news releases, video press coverage, spot advertisement and photography. Issues of high concern to UNEP have been further highlighted through the partnership with Television Trust for the Environment in the ongoing BBC World weekly television series: Earth Report. UNEP has continued to coordinate the UNEP Photo Competition on the Environment, the world's largest photographic competition;

(c) Special events organized by UNEP, including the World Environment Day and Global 500 Award ceremony in Tokyo. UNEP also collaborated with Clean Up the World organizers to ensure the success of this annual global campaign in which more than 100 countries participated; and

(d) Partnership with the International Olympic Committee. UNEP cooperated with the International Olympic Committee at the Third World Conference on Sport and Environment, in Rio de Janeiro from 21 to 24 October 1999, where an Agenda 21 for the Olympic Movement was discussed. Agenda 21 will be launched during the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney.

C. Global Environment Facility

97. The UNEP action plan on complementarity and additionality contains a strategic approach to the integration of global environmental issues into the regular programmes of the GEF implementing agencies (UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank). To ensure complementarity between GEF activities and those of the implementing agencies, the action plan was endorsed at the thirteenth meeting of the GEF Council, held in Washington D.C., in May 1999. To ensure a coordinated and integrated approach to the implementation of the action plan, UNEP established the UNEP/GEF Programme Coordination Committee in June 1999, chaired by the Deputy Executive Director. In October 1999 the Committee considered certain activities for inclusion in the UNEP costed programme of work for 2000 to 2001. These activities ranged from assessment, ozone layer protection, biodiversity, biosafety, land degradation, international waters, persistent toxic substances, and cross-cutting issues. In addition, the UNEP/GEF strategic partnership was developed and adopted by the GEF Council in December 1999. Under the framework of the strategic partnership, the

initial activity for FY 2000 of $1.3 million was adopted, which included strategic activities such as the establishment of a clearing house for technology and know-how transfer and an interactive forum on global environmental issues.

98. In keeping with the framework of the action plan, UNEP jointly with GEF, promoted a work programme from January 1999 to March 2000 comprising:

(a) Five full-scale projects of $50.7 million, which included $29.12 million in GEF financing;

(b) Ten medium-sized projects of $7 million;

(c) Fourteen category B project preparation and development facilities of $5.15 million;

(d) Thirteen category A project preparation and development facilities of $0.32 million; and

(e) One climate-change-enabling-activity of $0.175 million.

99. Further information may be obtained from: UNEP in the GEF: Annual Report 1999 and the UNEP GEF website http://www.unep.org/gef.

D. Involvement of major groups

100. UNEP recognizes that dialogue and enhanced collaboration with interested stakeholders are important, not only with the public sector, but also with business, civil society and non-governmental organizations. Current procedures and practices governing the participation of major groups are being examined, in light of the experiences gained by other intergovernmental bodies and with a view to preparing recommendations for enhancing their participation in the work of UNEP.

101. UNEP has confirmed and expanded its dialogue with different sectors of business and industry (see Part I, section D above).

102. To ensure enhanced collaboration with non-governmental organizations, UNEP sponsored a meeting of African non-governmental organizations on partnership in action, in Nairobi, from 20 to 22 September 1999, with a view to strengthening collaborative links between non-governmental organizations. Thirty-five delegates representing various non-governmental organizations from 20 African countries attended the meeting. The meeting organized peer groups from the respective countries in order to disseminate information on the new momentum generated by UNEP. It adopted a declaration, which served

as an input to the Seoul conference of non-governmental organizations on the role of non-governmental organizations in the twenty-first century under the theme: Inspire, Empower, Act. UNEP actively participated in the Seoul conference held from 10 to 16 October 1999, which was attended by over 1,000 non-governmental organizations. UNEP sponsored a number of African non-governmental organizations to attend the Seoul event. Building upon the non-governmental organizations declaration adopted in Nairobi, the Seoul conference adopted the Seoul Millennium Declaration, which addresses Governments, the United Nations and the international community and lists the commitment of non-governmental organizations. The outcome of the conference represented an important landmark prior to the millennium non-governmental organizations forum, which is scheduled for 22 to 26 May 2000.

103. UNEP has signed a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, which is the inter-agency and system-wide unit dedicated to strengthening cooperation and partnerships between the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and civil society at large. With the support of UNEP, prominence is given to environmental partners and issues. The Non-Governmental Liaison Service also provides a critical policy-review platform on non-governmental organizations and major groups.

III. STATUS OF THE ENVIRONMENT FUND AND OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING

104. The status of the Environment Fund and other sources of funding, as at 31 December 1999, is given in annex I to the present report.

IV. STATUS OF STAFFING IN UNEP

105. With regard to the staffing of professional posts in UNEP, as at 31 March 2000, there were 392 posts, 307 of which were occupied. Annex II, table 1 provides the number of professional staff by sources of funding. With regard to General Service posts, as at 31 March 2000, there were 371 posts, 321 of which were occupied. Annex II, table 2 provides the number of General Service staff by sources of funding.

Annex I

A. STATUS OF UNEP SOURCES OF FUNDING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

The financial structure of the United Nations Environment Programme

1. Table 1 below provides a complete picture of the financial structure of UNEP for the biennium 1998-1999. It shows a breakdown of resources and claims on resources for UNEP including contributions from the regular budget of the United Nations, the Environment Fund, trust funds and counterpart contributions related to Environment Fund activities, and trust fund support. Trust funds and counterpart contributions for conventions, protocols and regional seas action plans, GEF, the United Nations Fund for International Partnership (UNFIP) and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are not included in the table.

Table 1. The financial structure of UNEP for 1998-1999, including all sources of funds
(in millions of USD)

	UN Regular budget	Environment Fund	Trust funds*	Trust fund support	Counterpart contributions*	Total
RESOURCES						
Beginning balance of Fund on 1 January 1998	0.00	8.31	20.41	5.95	10.63	45.30
Income/Voluntary contributions	8.81	96.30	44.70	10.91	12.60	173.32
Miscellaneous income and interest income	0.00	8.55	2.84	0.52	(0.00)	11.91
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	8.81	113.16	67.95	17.38	23.23	230.53
CLAIMS ON RESOURCES						
Programme of work	4.13	63.00	38.93		15.62	121.68
Fund programme reserve		3.10				3.10
Management and administrative support costs	4.27	22.35		12.34		38.96
TOTAL CLAIMS ON RESOURCES	8.40	88.45	38.93	12.34	15.62	163.74
Prior years adjustments		(3.37)	(0.78)	(0.10)	1.43	(2.82
Savings on, or cancellation of, prior year's obligations		0.95		0.06		1.01
Transfer to operating reserve/financial reserve				(2.50)		(2.50
BALANCE OF FUND ON 31 DECEMBER	0.00	22.29	28.24	2.50	9.04	62.07

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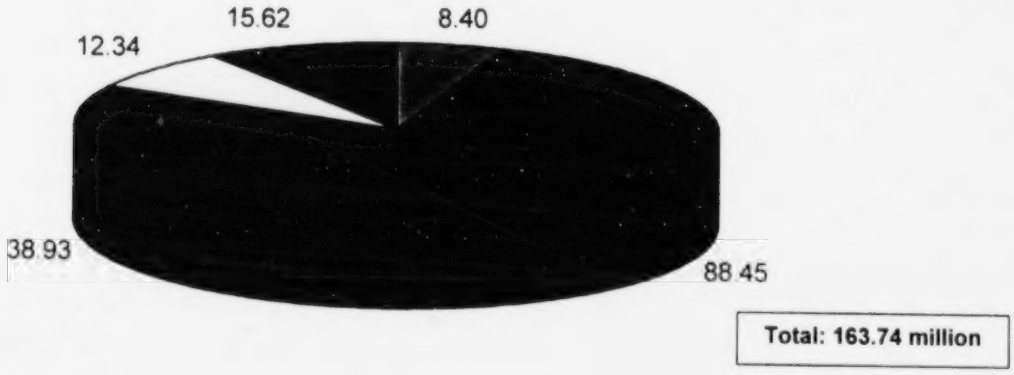
2. As shown in table 1, the total resources for the biennium 1998-1999 amount to $230.54 million including a beginning balance as at 31 January 1998 of $45.30 million, while the total claims on resources is $163.74 million. The latter is also shown graphically in figure 1 below. The total balance of funds on 31 December 1999 is $62.07 million.

Figure 1. UNEP - total claims on resources 1998-1999
(in millions of USD)



B. STATUS OF THE ENVIRONMENT FUND AS AT 31 MARCH 2000

The Environment Fund

Introduction

3. This section presents an overview of flow and use of resources of the Environment Fund of UNEP for the biennium 1998-1999 and is structured as follows:

(a) 1998-1999 resources available;

(b) 1998-1999 expenditures; and

(c) The Environment Fund - flow and use of resources.

(a) 1998-1999 resources available

4. The resources available for 1998 and 1999 are shown below:

Table 2. The Environment Fund - resources available 1998-1999
(in millions of USD)

	1998	1999	1998-1999
Beginning balance on 1 January 1998	8.31		8.31
Paid pledges	*45.91*	*49.50*	*95.41*
Unpaid pledges	*0.00*	*0.27*	*0.27*
Total pledges	45.91	49.77	95.68
Additional estimated contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contributions paid in 1999 for 1998		0.62	0.62
Miscellaneous income	3.91	4.64	8.55
Total resources available	58.13	55.03	113.16

5. In 1999, 66 countries pledged contributions of $49.77 million to the Environment Fund. In all, $49.50 million or 99.5 per cent of the pledged contributions have been paid leaving a balance of $0.27 million of unpaid contributions. For details of contributions, please see appendix I: Status of contributions to the UNEP Environment Fund and appendix II: Top ten donors.

6. Table 3 compares the contributions pledged and received as at 31 December 1999 with the three previous years.

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Table 3. Contributions to the Environment Fund between 1997 and 1999
(in millions of USD)

	31 December 1996	31 December 1997	31 December 1998	31 December 1999
Number of pledges (countries)	77	88	73	66
Pledged contributions	45.81	44.10	46.17	49.77
Paid contributions	45.77	44.05	45.91	49.50
Payment rate (%)	99. 9	99. 9	99. 4	99. 5

7. As shown in table 3 above, the level of pledged and paid contributions for 1999 is the highest in the last four years. In view of this marked improvement, the Executive Director of UNEP is grateful to all the Governments who have provided their continued support to the Environment Fund in 1999 and paid their contributions in a timely manner, in particular, special mention should be made of the Japanese Government's increased contribution from $5,000,000 in 1998 to $10,773,876 in 1999.

8. Although the pledged contributions to the Environment Fund have increased, the number of contributing countries, on the other hand, has decreased thereby affirming the need to broaden the base of contributions to the Environment Fund.

(b) 1998-1999 expenditures

9. In its decision 20/31 of 4 February 1999, the Governing Council approved the 1998-1999 Environment Fund appropriations of $105.83 million. Based on the resources available, the Executive Director issued an allocation of $100.48 million for the 1998-1999 biennium. The total expenditure for 1998-1999 amounted to $88.45 million resulting in savings of $17.38 million out of the approved 1998-1999 appropriation, as indicated in table 4 below:

Table 4. The Environment Fund - allocations and projected expenditures as at 31 December 1999
(in millions of USD)

	Appropriations for 1998-1999	Expenditures as at 31 December 1999	Expenditures for 1998-1999*	Savings
Fund programme activities	75.00	39.35	63.00	12.00
Fund programme reserve	5.00	1.82	3. 1	1. 9
Management and administrative support costs (MASC)	25.83	11.98	22.35	3.48
Total	105.83	53.15	88.45	17.38

Note*: (a) For details of the programme implementation, please see appendix III;

(b) For details of the MASC budget, please see appendix IV.

(c) The Environment Fund - flow and use of resources

10. Table 5 below shows the overall flow and use of Environment Fund resources for the bienniums 1996-1997 and 1998-1999. The last column shows a total income of $113.16 million for the 1998-1999 biennium. With a total expenditure of $90.87 including the prior year's adjustments of $2.42 million, UNEP ends the biennium with a carry-over balance of $22.29 million in convertible currency.

11. It should be noted that UNEP has built up a financial reserve of $10 million to guarantee the financial liquidity and to compensate for uneven cash flows. In accordance with the Governing Council decision 20/31, this reserve will be further increased to $20 million as and when carry-over resources become available over and above those needed to implement the programme of work approved for the bienniums 1998-1999 and 2000-2001.

Table 5. The Environment Fund – flow and use of resources in 1996 - 1999
(in millions of USD)

		1996 Actual	1997 Actual	1996/1997 Total	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	1998/1999 Total
	RESOURCES						
(a)	Beginning balance of Fund on 1 January	5.60	6.66	5.60	8.31	23.22	8.31
(b)	Pledges	45.81	44.10	89.91	45.91	49.77	95.68
	Paid	45.77	44.10	89.82	45.91	49.50	95.41
	Unpaid pledges	0.40	0.50	0.09	0.00	0.27	0.27
(c)	Additional estimated contributions				0.00	0.00	0.00
(d)	Total pledges/estimated contribuitons (b+c)	45.81	44.10	89.91	45.91	49.77	95.68
(e)	Contributions received in 1999 for 1998				0.00	0.62	0.62
(f)	Miscellaneous income	1.69	1.91	3.60	3.91	4.64	8.55
	TOTAL RESOURCES (a+d+ee+f)	53.10	52.67	99.11	58.13	78.25	113.16
	CLAIMS ON RESOURCES						
(g)	Management and administrative support costs (MASC)						
	Fund programme activities (FP)	17.39	12.11	29.50	10.37	11.98	22.35
(h)	Fund programme reserve activities (RA)	28.24	26.37	54.61	23.65	39.35	63.00
(i)	Total expenditure (g+h+i)	1.85	2.49	4.34	1.28	1.82	3.10
(j)	Prior year adjustments	47.48	40.97	88.45	35.30	53.15	88.45
(k)	Savings on cancellation of prior year's obligations	0.06	..0.20	0.26	0.27	3.10	3.37
(l)	Increase in financial reserve	(1.10)	(0.22)	(1.32)	(0.66)	(0.29)	(0.95)
(m)		0.00	3.41	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL CLAIMS (j+k+l+m)	46.44	44.36	90.80	34.91	55.96	90.87
	BALANCE OF FUND ON 31 DECEMBER	6.66	8.31	8.31	23.22	22.29	22.29
	Finance reserve						10.00
	TOTAL FUND BALANCE AND FINANCIAL RESERVE						32.29

C. Trust funds

12. As at 31 December 1999, UNEP administered 92 trust funds (see appendix V for details) whose total expenditure for the 1998-1999 biennium was $329.17 million. Out of these, 73 trust funds or $38.93 million directly supported the UNEP programme of work.

13. UNEP administers 19 trust funds for conventions, protocols, regional seas action plans, the full Multilateral Fund including its secretariat, UNFIP, funded by the Ted Turner Foundation and the GEF funded trust fund. Their total expenditure amounted to $290.24 million, of which the Multilateral Fund alone accounted for $202.23 million or 70 per cent of the total expenditure.

14. The number of trust funds and their expenditures have increased steadily over the years. By 1992, UNEP managed 43 trust funds; in 1998, the number rose to 81 trust funds, and in 1999 to 92 trust funds representing an

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all time high. With respect to the resources, the expenditure amounted to $185.14 million for 1994-1995, increased to $350.75 million for 1996-1997 but decreased to $329.17 million for this biennium 1998-1999. The decrease can partly be attributed to the decrease in the Multilateral Fund expenditure in 1999 due to the non-submission of expenditures by UNDP and the World Bank caused by problems in their newly introduced accounting systems.

15. Regarding personnel trust funds, there has been a notable increase in the number of both Senior and Junior Professional Officers supported by technical cooperation trust funds. While in 1997 the number stood at 22, it increased to 28 in 1998 and 39 in 1999.

16. Table 6 below shows the actual 1998-1999 expenditure of active trust funds administered by UNEP.

Table 6. Trust funds - actual expenditure of 1998 - 1999 (in millions of USD)

Trust funds	Description	1998-1999 expenditure
	Direct support to UNEP	
20	General trust funds	9.86
30	Technical trust funds (General)	23.77
23	Technical trust funds (Personnel)	5.30
73	Subtotal	38.93
	Conventions/Protocols/Regional Seas Programmes	
12	General trust funds	53.50
2	Technical trust funds (General)	0.32
1	Technical trust funds (Personnel)	0.11
-	Multilateral Fund secretariat	6.03
15	Subtotal	59.96
	Special accounts and trust funds	
1	Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol	202.23
1	UNFIP	1.55
2	Global Environment Facility	26.50
4	**Subtotal**	230.28
92	Grand total	329.17

D. Trust fund support

17. The flow and use of trust fund support costs for 1998-1999 are as follows:

Table 7. Trust fund support - use and flow of resources
(in millions of USD)

	1998-1999
Resources available	
Balance as at 1 January 1998	5.95
Income (including interest income)	11.43
Total resources available	17.38
Claims on resources	
1998-1999 Actual expenditures (including prior year's adjustments)*	12.38
Transfer to operating reserve	2.50
Balance on 31 December 1999	2.50

18. The Executive Director has approved an allocation of the trust fund support costs of $13.33 million for the 1998-1999 biennium. The total expenditures for 1998-1999 amounted to $12.38 million, fund balance as at 31 December 1999 stands at $2.50 million. In addition, an operational reserve of $2.50 million has been established in accordance with the provisions of ST/AI/286 on programme support accounts.

* For details of the trust fund support budget, please see Appendix VI.

E. Counterpart contributions

Table 8. Counterpart contributions - flow and use of resources for 1998-1999
(in millions of USD)

Description	1998-1999
Resources available	
Balance as at 1 January 1998	10.63
Income	14.92
Total resources available	25.55
Claims on resources*	
Counterpart contributions for Environment Fund	15.62
Counterpart contributions for conventions	1.81
Total claims on resources	17.43
Excess/(shortfall) of income over expenditures	(2.51)
Prior year's adjustments	1.43
Balance of fund on 31 December 1999	9.55

19. In the 1996-1997 biennium, UNEP expenditures against counterpart contributions amounted to $15.40 million in support of UNEP activities as well as conventions. In 1998-1999, the expenditure against counterpart contributions amounted to $17.43 million, out of which $15.62 million or 90 per cent directly supported the UNEP programme of work.

* For details please see appendix VII.

F. Regular budget

20. The regular budget of the United Nations provides support to UNEP in line with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972. When it established the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Assembly decided "that the costs of servicing the Governing Council and providing the small secretariat ... shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations".

21. For the biennium 1998-1999, the total allocation from the regular budget is $8.8 million out of which, $6.4 million is directly administered by UNEP headquarters. The balance is allocated to UNEP regional offices in New York and Geneva and to the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) in Vienna. The 1998-1999 expenditures amounted to $8.4 million.

G. The Evironment Fund - allocations, contributions and commitments for 2000-2001

22. The Governing Council at its twentieth session approved a total appropriation for the biennium 2000-2001 of $119.23 million. Of this, the Governing Council approved an appropriation of $100 million for Fund programme activities, $5 million for the Fund programme reserve and $14.23 million for management and administration.

23. As at 31 March 2000, 27 countries had pledged a total of $12.82 million for 2000. Of the 27 countries, 8 paid a total of $3.62 million leaving a balance of $9.20 million unpaid for the year. Total contributions for 2000 are estimated at $49.33 million.

24. For 2000-2001, it is estimated that UNEP will receive contributions to the Environment Fund of approximately $98.7 million. With the afore-menticned carry-over from 1999 of $22.29 million and an estimated miscellaneous income of $3 million, UNEP is projected to have resources available for the biennium 2000-2001 of $124 million. With this projected income, UNEP will have sufficient resources to implement the full appropriation of $119.23 million approved by the Governing Council as shown in table 9 below.

25. For 2000, an allocation of $59.62 million equivalent to half of the total appropriation approved by the Governing Council for the biennium 2000-2001 has been issued by the Executive Director. Of this, $50 million is allocated to Fund programme activities, $2.5 million to the Fund programme reserve and $7.12 million to management and administration. (For MASC details, please see appendix VIII).

26. As at 31 March 2000, UNEP had committed $49.06 million or 98.1 per cent for Fund programme activities and $1.1 million or 44.6 per cent for Fund programme reserve (as shown in appendix IX).

Table 9. The Environment Fund - flow and use of resources in 2000-2001
(in millions of USD)
as at 31 March 2000

		2000 Projection	2001 Projection	2000/2001 Total
	RESOURCES			
a)	Beginning balance of Fund on 1 January	22.29	13.50	22.29
b)	Pledges	12.82	0.00	12.82
	Paid pledges	3.62	0.00	3.62
	Unpaid pledges	9.20	0.00	9.20
c)	Additional estimated contributions	36.51	49.33	85.84
d)	Total pledges/estimated contributions (b+c)	49.33	49.33	98.66
e)	Contributions received for previous years	0.00	0.00	0.00
f)	Miscellaneous income	1.50	1.50	3.00
	TOTAL RESOURCES (a+d+e+f)	73.12	64.33	123.95
	CLAIMS ON RESOURCES			
g)	Management and administrative support costs (MASC)	7.12	7.12	14.24
h)	Fund programme activities (FP)	50.00	50.00	100.00
i)	Fund programme reserve activities (RA)	2.50	2.50	5.00
j)	Total expenditures (g+h+i)	59.62	59.62	119.24
k)	Prior year adjustments	0.00	0.00	0.00
l)	Savings on cancellation of prior year's obligations	0.00	0.00	0.00
m)	Increase in financial reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL CLAIMS (j+k+l+m)	59.62	59.62	119.24
	BALANCE OF FUND ON 31 DECEMBER	13.50	4.71	4.71

H. Future outlook: Environment Fund

27. At the end of 2001, it is projected that there will be a carry-over of only $4.71 million. The Governing Council, by its decision 20/31, authorized the Executive Director to prepare for the biennium 2002-2003, a programme of work consisting of Fund programme activities of $120 million.

28. Should the appropriations for MASC($14.24 million) and Fund programme reserve ($5 million) remain at the same level as in 2000-2001, annual contributions to the Environment Fund of $70 million would be required to implement the full programme of UNEP for 2002-2003 representing an increase of 41 per cent over and above the 1999 contributions to the Environment Fund.

29. In October 2000, UNEP should submit a draft 2002-2003 budget to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) for review and comments. It would be highly appreciated if the draft budget for 2002-2003 could be supported with actual pledges for that biennium.

Annex II

STATUS OF STAFFING IN UNEP

Table 1. Professional posts in UNEP by source of financing

	Number of posts			
	(As at 31.12.99)		(As at 31.03.00)	
	Approved+	Occupied+	Approved+	Occupied+
Environment Fund				
(a) MASC	34	30	15	13
(b) Projects	110	95	160	117
Subtotal - Environment Fund	144	125	175	130
Regular budget	22	19	22	22
Trust fund projects				
- conventions	83	71	94	68
- GEF trust fund	21	21	21	19
- others	22	20	28	26
Subtotal - Trust fund projects	126	112	143	113
JPO Agreements (Trust funds)	23	23	29	23
Professional officers financed by Governments	8	8	7	7
Special Account for Support to Trust Funds (SASTF)	13	9	14	10
Activities financed from counterpart contributions	1	1	2	2
GRAND TOTAL	337	297	392	307

Table 2. General Service posts in UNEP by source of financing

	Number of posts			
	(As at 31.12.99)		(As at 31.03.00)	
	Approved+	Occupied+	Approved+	Occupied+
Environment Fund				
(c) MASC	51	49	23	20
(d) Projects	129	128	181	169
Subtotal - Environment Fund	180	177	204	189
Regular budget	17	17	17	17
Trust fund projects				
- conventions	81	68	86	67
- GEF trust fund	13	13	13	12
- others	23	23	23	18
Subtotal - trust fund projects	117	104	122	97
Special Account for Support to Trust Funds (SASTF)	21	15	28	18
Special Account for Support to Trust Funds (SASTF)	13	9	14	10
Activities financed from counterpart contributions	4	2	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	339	315	371	321

Appendix I

Status of contributions to the UNEP 2000 Environment Fund as at 31 March 2000

Country	98 Pledges	98 Payments	99 Pledges	99 Payments	2000 Pledges	2000 Payments	2000 Unpaid	2000 Estimates	Total Pledges & Estimates 2000	2001 Pledges
Afghanistan	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Albania	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Algeria	10,000	10,000	-	-	0		0	10,000	10,000	
Andorra	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,300	0		0	6,000	6,000	
Angola	0	0	5,975	5,975	0		0	5,975	5,975	
Antigua & Barbuda	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Argentina	0	0	70,000	70,000	0		0	70,000	70,000	
Australia	311,400	311,400	320,500	320,500	0		0	310,000	310,000	
Austria	463,679	463,679	465,033	465,033	429,185		429,185	0	429,185	429,185
Armenia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Azerbaijan	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Bahamas	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Bahrain	0	0	-	-	0		0	5,250	5,250	
Bangladesh	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550		2,550	0	2,550	
Barbados	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000	0	5,000	
Belarus	2,000	2,000	-	-	0		0	2,000	2,000	
Belgium	339,324	339,324	329,946	329,946	0		0	330,000	330,000	
Belize	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Benin	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000	0	5,000	
Bhutan	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Bolivia	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000	0	2,000	
Bosnia/Herzegovina	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Botswana	7,000	7,000	11,727	11,727	0		0	8,000	8,000	
Brazil	113,364	113,364	55,555	-	0		0	60,000	60,000	
Brunei Darussalam	12,000	12,000	10,125	10,125	0		0	12,000	12,000	
Bulgaria	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Burkina Faso	4,085	4,085	4,024	4,024	0		0	4,000	4,000	
Burundi	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Cambodia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Cameroon	6,000	0	-	-	0		0	6,000	6,000	
Canada	750,392	750,392	741,139	741,139	637,931		637,931	0	637,931	
Cape Verde	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Central African Rep	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Chad	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Chile	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0		0	10,000	10,000	
China	180,000	168,640	180,000	100,000	180,000		180,000	0	180,000	
Colombia	37,303	37,303	37,000	37,000	37,000	3,000	34,000	0	37,000	
Comoros	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Congo	6,000	0	-	-	0		0	6,000	6,000	

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Country	98 Pledges	98 Payments	99 Pledges	99 Payments	2000 Pledges	2000 Payments	2000 Unpaid	2000 Estimates	Total Pledges & Estimates 2000	2001 Pledges
Congo, Dem. Rep	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Costa Rica	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Croatia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Cuba	6,000	6,000	-	-	0		0	6,000	6,000	
Cyprus	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Czech Republic	91,185	91,185	141,427	141,427	145,430		145,430	0	145,430	
Denmark	2,392,573	2,392,573	1,963,295	1,963,295	0		0	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Djibouti	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Dominca	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Dominican Republic	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Ecuador	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Egypt	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
El Salvador	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Eritrea	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Estonia	10,000	10,000	21,500	21,500	0		0	15,000	15,000	
Ethiopia	0	0	6,000	6,000	0		0	6,000	6,000	
Fiji	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Finland	3,073,307	3,073,307	2,965,866	2,965,866	0		0	3,000,000	3,000,000	
France	577,557	577,557	705,564	705,564	0		0	600,000	600,000	
Gabon	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Gambia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Georgia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Germany	5,312,085	5,312,085	5,244,652	5,244,652	0		0	5,250,000	5,250,000	
Ghana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000	0	5,000	
Greece	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	0		0	25,000	25,000	
Grenada	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Guatemala	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Guinea	3,000	0	-	-	0		0	3,000	3,000	
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Guyana	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Haiti	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Honduras	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Hungary	115,648	115,648	70,000	70,000	0		0	70,000	70,000	
Iceland	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
India	100,000	50,000	100,000	49,950	100,000		100,000	0	100,000	
Indonesia	15,000	15,000	-	-	0		0	15,000	15,000	
Iran	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Iraq	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Ireland	136,750	136,750	132,053	132,053	0		0	135,000	135,000	
Israel	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Italy	422,559	422,559	547,465	547,465	0		0	500,000	500,000	
Jamaica	5,062	5,062	-	-	0		0	5,062	5,062	

Country	98 Pledges	98 Payments	99 Pledges	99 Payments	2000 Pledges	2000 Payments	2000 Unpaid	2000 Estimates	Total Pledges & Estimates 2000	2001 Pledges
Japan	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,773,876	10,773,876	0		0	10,773,876	10,773,876	
Jordan	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Kazakhstan	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Kenya	40,000	27,076	40,000	-	0		0	40,000	40,000	
Korea (Dem. Republic)	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Korea (Republic of)	160,000	160,000	150,000	150,000	0		0	150,000	150,000	
Kuwait	290,490	290,490	200,000	200,000	200,000		200,000	0	200,000	
Kyrgystan	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Lao	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000	0	2,000	
Latvia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Lebanon	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Lesotho	2,500	2,500	-	-	0		0	2,500	2,500	
Liberia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Libya	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Liechtenstein	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Lithuania	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Luxembourg	26,283	26,283	26,674	26,674	0		0	26,400	26,400	
Macedonia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Madagascar	0	0	17,849	17,849	0		0	17,849	17,849	
Malawi	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Malaysia	0	0	30,000	30,000	0		0	30,000	30,000	
Maldives	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Mali	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Malta	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Marshall Islands	1,516	1,516	-	-	0		0	1,516	1,516	
Mauritania	6,000	0	6,000	-	0		0	0	0	
Mauritius	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0		0	5,000	5,000	
Mexico	80,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	100,000	5,031	94,969	0	100,000	100,000
Micronesia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Moldova	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Monaco	8,183	8,183	10,582	10,582	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	
Mongolia	0	0	1,000	-	1,000		1,000	0	1,000	
Morocco	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	
Mozambique	10,000	0	10,000	-	0		0	0	0	
Myanmar	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Namibia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Nepal	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Netherlands	2,085,145	2,085,145	2,004,694	2,004,694	1,788,312	1,788,312	0	0	1,788,312	
New Zealand	116,400	116,400	70,992	70,992	0		0	90,000	90,000	
Nicaragua	0	0	-	-			0	0	0	
Niger	0	0	-	-			0	0	0	
Nigeria	50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	0		0	75,000	75,000	
Norway	1,983,078	1,983,078	1,923,890	1,923,890	1,777,567	1,777,567	0	0	1,777,567	
Oman	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000	0	10,000	

Country	98 Pledges	98 Payments	99 Pledges	99 Payments	2000 Pledges	2000 Payments	2000 Unpaid	2000 Estimates	Total Pledges & Estimates 2000	2001 Pledges
Pakistan	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Panama	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	
Papua New Guinea	0	0	-	-	0		0		0	
Paraguay	0	0	-	-	0		0		0	
Peru	0	0	-	-			0		0	
Philippines	17,500	10,714	9,381		10,100		10,100	0	10,100	
Poland	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0		0	100,000	100,000	
Portugal	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	0		0	70,000	70,000	
Qatar	0	0	-	-			0	0	0	
Romania	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Russian Federation	400,000	400,000	199,983	199,983	0		0	200,000	200,000	
Rwanda	0	0	-	-			0	0	0	
St. Vincente/Grenadine	0	0	-	-			0	0	0	
Samoa	0	0	-	-			0	0	0	
San Marino	0	0	-	-			0	0	0	
Sao Tome & Principe	0	0	-	-			0	0	0	
Saudia Arabia	0	0	-	-			0	0	0	
Senegal	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Seychelles	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Sierra Leone	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Singapore	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	15,000	
Slovak Rep	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0		0	10,000	10,000	
Slovenia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Solomon Islands	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Somalia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
South Africa	22,000	22,000	-	-	0		0	22,000	22,000	
Spain	690,550	690,550	620,230	620,230	0		0	650,000	650,000	
Sri Lanka	5,000	0	5,000	-	5,000		5,000	0	5,000	
St. Kitts & Nevis	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
St. Lucia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Sudan	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Suriname	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Swaziland	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0		0	6,000	6,000	
Sweden	2,627,810	2,627,810	2,551,345	2,551,345	0		0	2,500,000	2,500,000	
Switzerland	2,518,098	2,518,098	2,387,811	2,387,811	0		0	2,400,000	2,400,000	
Syrian Arab Republic	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Tajikistan	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Tanzania	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Thailand	15,000	15,000	10,655	10,655	0		0	11,000	11,000	
Togo	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Trinidad & Tobago	10,000	161	10,000	-	0		0	0	0	
Tunisia	0	0	18,000	18,000	0		0	18,000	18,000	
Turkey	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		100,000	0	100,000	
Turkmenistan	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	

Country	98 Pledges	98 Payments	99 Pledges	99 Payments	2000 Pledges	2000 Payments	2000 Unpaid	2000 Estimates	Total Pledges & Estimates 2000	2001 Pledges
Uganda	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000	2,000
Ukraine	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
United Arb Emirates	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
United Kingdom	7,277,508	7,277,508	6,738,900	6,738,900	0		0	6,800,000	6,800,000	
United States	8,235,000	8,235,000	7,235,000	7,235,000	7,235,000		7,235,000	0	7,235,000	
Uruguay	10,000	10,000	-	-	0		0	10,000	10,000	
Uzbekistan	493	493	-	-	0		0	493	493	
Vanuatu	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Venezuela	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Viet Nam	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	0		0	3,000	3,000	
Yemen Arab Republic	5,170	5,170	-	-	0		0	5,170	5,170	
Yugoslavia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Zambia	0	0	-	-	0		0	0	0	
Zimbabwe	18,200	18,200	-	-	0		0	18,200	18,200	
	46,612,747	**46,485,838**	**49,769,558**	**49,502,572**	**12,825,075**	**3,620,910**	**9,204,165**	**36,511,291**	**49,336,366**	1/
1/ Includes Japanese estimate of US$ 10,773,867 based on 1999 payment which was supplemented										

Appendix II

Payments to the Environment Fund by top 10 donors

	Country	1999
1	Japan	10,773,876
2	United States	7,235,000
3	United Kingdom	6,738,900
4	Germany	5,244,652
5	Finland	2,965,866
6	Sweden	2,551,345
7	Switzerland	2,387,811
8	Netherlands	2,004,694
9	Denmark	1,963,295
10	Norway	1,923,890
Total - Top 10 donors		43,789,329
Total paid contributions		49,483,330
Total % payment by top 10		88%

Pledges to the Environment Fund by top 10 donors

	Country	1999
1	Japan	10,773,876
2	United States	7,235,000
3	United Kingdom	6,738,900
4	Germany	5,244,652
5	Finland	2,965,866
6	Sweden	2,551,345
7	Switzerland	2,387,811
8	Netherlands	2,004,694
9	Denmark	1,963,295
10	Norway	1,923,890
Total - Top 10 donors		43,789,329
Total pledged contributions		49,739,813
Total % pledges by top 10		88%

New or increased pledges to the Environment Fund

Country	1998 pledge	1999 pledge	Difference
Argentina	-	70,000	70,000
Australia	311,400	320,500	9,100
Austria	463,679	465,033	1,354
Angola	-	5,975	5,975
Bolivia	-	2,000	2,000
Brunei Darussalam	12,000	12,125	125
Colombia	37,303	40,000	2,697
Czech Rep	91,185	141,427	50,242
Estonia	10,000	21,500	11,500
Ethiopia	-	6,000	6,000
France	577,557	705,564	128,007
Italy	422,559	547,465	124,906
Japan	5,000,000	10,773,867	5,773,867
Luxembourg	26,283	26,674	391
Madagascar	-	17,849	17,849
Malaysia	-	30,000	30,000
Mexico	80,000	103,438	23,438
Monaco	8,183	10,582	2,399
Mongolia	-	1,000	1,000
Nigeria	50,000	100,000	50,000
Tunisia	-	18,000	18,000
Total difference			**6,328,850**

Appendix III

ENVIRONMENT FUND ACTIVITIES - PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1998 - 1999
(APPROPRIATIONS,ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES)
as at 31 December 1999
(in US dollars)

Budget line	SUBPROGRAMME Programme elements	GC.19/22 %	APPORTIONMENTS 1998/1999 based on 75 million	Approved 1998-1999 allocations	1998 Expenditures	1999 Expenditures	Total 1998-1999 Expenditures	% of (A)	Unspent balance of allocations
				(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		(E)=(A)-(D)
1000	**SUSTAINA BLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES**	**31.00**	**23,250,000**	**20,975,233**	**6,339,672**	**11,619,652**	**17,959,324**	86	**3,015,909**
1100	Caring for freshwater, coastal and marine resources	15.40	11,550,000	10,100,000	2,948,222	5,700,156	8,648,378	86	1,451,622
1200	Caring for biological resources	7.40	5,550,000	5,125,233	1,572,238	2,782,835	4,355,073	85	770,160
1300	Caring for land resources	6.50	4,875,000	4,280,000	1,370,884	2,293,674	3,664,558	86	615,442
1500	Caring for atmosphere	1.70	1,275,000	1,470,000	448,328	842,987	1,291,315	88	178,685
2000	**SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION**	**10.10**	**7,575,000**	**6,850,000**	**2,525,355**	**3,835,205**	**6,360,560**	93	**489,440**
2100	Sustainable production	8.20	6,150,000	5,620,000	2,276,295	3,325,214	5,601,509	100	18,491
2110	Sustainable production		6,150,000	5,620,000	2,276,295	3,325,214	5,601,509	100	18,491
2200	Reduced environmental impacts of energy utilization	1.90	1,425,000	1,230,000	249,060	509,991	759,051	62	470,949
3000	**A BETTER ENVIRONMENT FOR HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**	**13.40**	**10,050,000**	**8,422,000**	**3,407,310**	**4,538,847**	**7,946,157**	94	**475,843**
3100	Reduced impacts of toxic chemicals and wastes	8.20	6,150,000	5,302,000	2,253,631	2,905,781	5,159,412	97	142,588
3200	Promotion of health through improved environmental management	3.70	2,775,000	2,220,000	846,944	1,256,322	2,103,266	95	116,734
3210	Emerging environmental health issues			1,432,500	472,203	840,635	1,312,838	92	119,662
3220	International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC)			787,500	374,741	415,687	790,428	100	(2,928)
3300	Mitigating the effects of environmental change and emergencies	1.50	1,125,000	900,000	306,735	376,744	683,479	76	216,521
3310	Mitigating the effects of enviromental change and emergencies		1,125,000	900,000	306,735	376,744	683,479	76	216,521
4000	**GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT**	**8.50**	**6,375,000**	**6,450,000**	**2,270,598**	**3,770,460**	**6,041,058**	94	**408,942**
4100	Trade and the environment	1.70	1,275,000	1,340,000	494,785	662,952	1,157,737	86	182,263
4200	Environmental economics	1.30	975,000	870,000	382,260	414,967	797,227	92	72,773
4300	Environmental Law	5.50	4,125,000	4,240,000	1,393,553	2,692,541	4,086,094	96	153,906
4310	Law and institutions		3,600,000	3,720,000	1,193,754	2,374,868	3,568,622	96	151,378
4320	IUC		525,000	520,000	199,799	317,673	517,472	100	2,528

Budget line	SUBPROGRAMME Programme elements	GC 19/22 APPORTIONMENTS 1998/1999 %	based on 75 million	Approved 1998-1999 allocations	1998 Expenditures	1999 Expenditures	Total 1998-1999 Expenditures	% of (A)	Unspent balance of allocations
				(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		(E)=(A)-(D)
5000	**GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SERVICING AND SUPPORT**	**37.00**	**27,750,000**	**26,952,600**	**9,107,983**	**15,588,913**	**24,696,896**	92	**2,255,704**
5100	Support to regional cooperation	8.00	6,000,000	5,980,000	1,903,589	3,685,062	5,588,651	93	391,349
5210	Regional Office for Africa (ROA)	1.60	1,200,000	1,270,000	476,434	762,665	1,239,099	98	30,901
5220	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)	1.60	1,200,000	1,160,000	314,974	699,597	1,014,571	87	145,429
5230	Regional Office for Europe (ROE)	1.20	900,000	930,000	266,307	592,145	858,452	92	71,548
5240	Regional Office for L.A. and the Caribbean (ROLAC)	1.60	1,200,000	1,230,000	480,000	750,000	1,230,000	100	0
5250	Regional Office for North America (RONA)	0.80	600,000	480,000	106,702	308,399	415,101	86	64,899
5260	Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA)	1.20	900,000	910,000	259,172	572,256	831,428	91	78,572
5200	Environmental assessment, regional networks and UNEPNET	20.10	15,075,000	14,074,000	4,924,975	8,221,943	13,146,918	93	927,082
5300	Policy, Governing Council, Inter-agency affairs and resource mobolization.	8.90	6,675,000	6,898,600	2,279,419	3,681,908	5,961,327	86	937,273
5310	Environmental citizenship, public information, awareness,education and outreach.	5.90	4,425,000	4,578,600	1,606,381	2,588,130	4,194,511	92	384,089
5320	Inter-agency and policy affairs	2.30	1,725,000	1,840,000	536,788	904,573	1,441,361	78	398,639
5321	Policy and Gender }	1.89	1,417,500	1,594,000	413,788	781,573	1,195,361	75	398,639
5322	Inter-Agency }								
5323	Support to conventions	0.41	307,500	246,000	123,000	123,000	246,000	100	0
5330	Resource mobilization	0.70	525,000	480,000	136,250	189,205	325,455	68	154,545
5510	Environmental assessment and outreach to major groups	6.80	5,100,000	4,405,000	1,433,056	2,623,437	4,056,493	92	348,507
5520	Coordination and promotion of policy relevant research	1.40	1,050,000	860,000	336,134	395,238	731,372	85	128,628
5530	Information for decision-making and action planning (ENRIN)	5.70	4,275,000	4,317,000	1,552,601	2,670,022	4,222,623	98	94,377
5540	Environmental information service	4.30	3,225,000	3,067,000	1,095,494	1,699,963	2,795,457	91	271,543
5550	Global communication and electronic services (UNEP Net/Mercure)	1.90	1,425,000	1,425,000	507,690	833,283	1,340,973	94	84,027
	Total Fund programme activities	**100.00**	**75,000,000**	**69,649,833**	**23,650,918**	**39,353,077**	**63,003,995**	90	**6,645,838**
	Total Fund programme reserve		**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**1,282,998**	**1,816,458**	**3,099,456**	62	**1,900,544**
	Grand Total		**80,000,000**	**74,649,833**	**24,933,916**	**41,169,535**	**66,103,451**	89	**8,546,382**

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Appendix IV

SUMMARY OF MASC EXPENDITURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	1998 - 1999 ALLOCATION	1998-1999 ALLOTMENTS	EXPENDITURES AS AT 31 DEC 99	SAVINGS AS AT 31 DEC'99
010/100 Established posts	14,539,800	14,089,400	12,375,471	2,164,329
030/050 Other staff costs	4,733,900	4,568,022	4,394,936	338,964
040 Consultants	310,000	310,000	308,141	1,859
200 Travel on official business	1,557,000	1,557,400	1,453,261	103,739
300 Contractual services	455,400	447,900	444,898	10,502
400 General operating expenses	3,582,700	3,277,800	2,852,515	730,185
500 Supplies and materials	358,000	291,800	269,469	88,531
600 Furniture & equipment	296,400	285,400	253,675	42,725
TOTAL	25,833,200	24,827,722	22,352,366	3,480,834

Appendix V

1998-1999 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES OF ACTIVE TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UNEP
{ LISTED BY CATEGORIES }

		1998-1999 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES		
		DIRECT	PROGRAMME SUPPORT COST	TOTAL
	A. DIRECT SUPPORT TO UNEP			
17	**General Trust Funds**	**8,770,986**	**1,087,962**	**9,858,948**
28	**Technical Cooperation Trust Funds { General }**	**21,164,123**	**2,742,309**	**23,769,796**
23	**Technical Cooperation Trust Funds { Personnel }**	**4,735,280**	**569,503**	**5,304,783**
68	**TOTAL { DIRECT SUPPORT TO UNEP }**	**34,670,389**	**4,399,774**	**38,933,527**
	B. CONVENTIONS/PROTOCOLS/REGIONAL SEAS PROGRAMMES			
12	**General Trust Funds**	**47,409,064**	**6,089,010**	**53,498,074**
2	Basel Convention and its Secretariat	5,966,824	775,636	6,742,460
4	Biological Diversity Convention and its Secretariat	12,852,516	1,665,620	14,518,136
1	CITES Convention and its Secretariat	8,479,223	1,035,494	9,514,717
1	CMS Convention and its Secretariat	2,363,469	305,308	2,668,777
2	Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol and their Secretariat	6,146,492	798,938	6,945,430
1	Caribbean Environment Programme and its Coordination Unit	2,144,096	278,685	2,422,781
1	Mediterranean Environment Programme and its Coordination Unit	9,456,444	1,229,329	10,685,773
1	**Technical Cooperation Trust Funds { General }**	**282,642**	**36,743**	**319,385**
1	Basel Convention and its Secretariat	282,642	36,743	319,385
2	**Technical Cooperation Trust Funds { Personnel }**	**97,638**	**11,717**	**109,355**
2	Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol and their Secretariat	97,638	11,717	109,355
	Special Accounts and Trust Funds	**5,728,938**	**300,026**	**6,028,964**
1	Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol	5,728,938	300,026	6,028,964
15	**TOTAL { CONVENTIONS/PROTOCOLS/REGIONAL SEAS PROGRAMMES }**	**53,518,282**	**6,437,496**	**59,955,778**
	C. SPECIAL ACCOUNTS AND TRUST FUNDS			
1	Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol	202,234,891	0	202,234,891
1	United Nations International Partnership Trust Fund (UNFIP)	1,478,125	73,906	1,552,031
1	GEF	26,360,129	0	26,496,765
3	**TOTAL { SPECIAL ACCOUNTS AND TRUST FUNDS }**	**230,073,145**	**73,906**	**230,283,687**
86	**GRAND TOTAL**	**318,261,816**	**10,911,176**	**329,172,992**

NOTE:

SP 1 : Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Resources
SP 2 : Sustainable Production and Consumption
SP 3 : A Better Environment for Human Health and Well Being
SP 4 : Globalization and the Environment
SP 5 : Global and Regional Servicing and Support

No.	Accounting Code	Exact Name of Trust Fund	1996-1998 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES		
			Direct Cost	Programme Support Cost	TOTAL
A.	GENERAL TRUST FUNDS				
A.1	AM	General Trust Fund for the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN).	0	0	0
A.2	BC	Trust Fund for the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.	4,745,228	616,842	5,362,070
A.3	BD	Trust Fund to Assist Developing Countries and Other Countries in Need of Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.	1,221,596	158,794	1,380,390
A.4	BE	General Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities under the Convention on Biological Diversity.	1,420,898	184,709	1,605,607
A.5	BL	General Trust Fund for Support of the UNEP/HABITAT Balkans Task Force on Environment and Human Settlements.	1,399,438	155,919	1,555,357
A.5	BV	Trust Fund for the Establishment of the Interim Secretariat of the Biological Diversity Convention.	0	0	0
A.6	BY	General Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity.	8,858,108	1,146,385	10,004,493
A.7	BZ	General Trust Fund for Voluntary Contributions to Facilitate the Participation of Parties in the Process of the Convention on Biological Diversity.	2,573,510	334,526	2,908,036
A.8	CR	Regional Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme.	2,144,096	278,685	2,422,781
A.9	CT	Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.	8,479,223	1,035,494	9,514,717
A.10	EA	Regional Seas Trust Fund for the Eastern African Region.	1,321,526	171,797	1,493,323
A.11	EB	General Trust Fund for the Service for Implementing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.	0	0	0

			1998-1999 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES		
	Accounting Code	Exact Name of Trust Fund	Direct Cost	Programme Support Cost	TOTAL
A.12	EE	General Trust Fund for Environmental Emergencies	0	0	0
A.12	ES	Regional Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of East Asian Seas	233,749	30,387	264,136
A.13	ET	Trust Fund for the Environmental Training Network in Latin America and the Caribbean	316,053	41,076	357,129
A.14	FI	General Trust Fund to Support the Activities of the UNEP Financial Services Initiative on the Environment	185,036	24,053	209,089
A.15	GP	General Trust Fund in Support of the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), and Related Information Exchange and Technical Assistance	180,504	23,232	203,736
A.16	HL	General Trust Fund in Support of the Work of the UNEP High Level Committee of Ministers and Officials	138,066	17,944	156,010
A.17	KA	Regional Trust Fund for Protection and Development of Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates	84,999	11,050	96,049
A.18	LA	General Trust Fund in Support of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora	0	0	0
A.19	ME	Trust Fund for Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution	9,456,444	1,229,329	10,685,773
A.29	MP	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	5,282,379	686,624	5,969,003
A.20	MS	Trust Fund for the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	2,363,469	305,308	2,668,777
A.21	PF	General Trust Fund in Support of the Work of the Government-Designated Group of Experts on Chemical Risk Reduction	0	0	0

			1996-1998 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES		
		Fund Name of Trust Fund	Direct Cost	Programme Support Cost	TOTAL
A.22	PN	General Trust Fund for the Protection, Management and Development of Coastal and Marine Environment and the Resources of Northwest Pacific Region.	78,681	10,228	88,909
A.23	PO	General Trust Fund in Support of the Preparation for and Negotiation of an Internationally Legally Binding Instrument for International Action on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and Related Information Exchange and Technical Assistance Activities.	2,866,688	372,664	3,239,352
A.24	PP	General Trust Fund in Support of the Preparation and Negotiation of an International Legally Binding Instrument for the Application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade.	1,211,066	157,439	1,368,505
A.25	RC	General Trust Fund in Support of the Implementation of Governing Council Decisions in the North American Region.	197,188	25,634	222,822
A.26	SA	Trust Fund for the Financing of the New International Environment Prize (Sasakawa Environment Prize).	557,992	46,539	604,531
A.27	ST	United Nations Trust Fund for the Environment Stamp Conservation Fund	0	0	0
A.28	VC	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.	864,113	112,314	976,427
A.29	WA	Trust Fund for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of West and Central African Region.	0	0	0
		GENERAL TRUST FUNDS	**56,180,050**	**7,176,972**	**63,357,022**
		TECHNICAL COOPERATION TRUST FUNDS (GENERAL)			
B.1	AH	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Assist the Implementation of Agenda 21 in Europe and to Strengthen the Pan-European Environmental Cooperation (Financed by the Government of the Netherlands)	296,887	38,595	335,482
B.2	AN	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund in Support of the UNEPnet Implementation Centre (Financed by the Government of Norway)	1,612,097	209,568	1,821,665
B.3	AS	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Assist Developing Countries to Take Action in Accordance with Agenda 21 (Financed by the Government of Sweden).	39,760	5,169	44,929

No.	Accounting Code	Exact Name of Trust Fund	1998-1999 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES		
			Direct Cost	Programme Suport Cost	TOTAL
B.4	BS	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Support Establishment of Regional Centres Under the Basel Convention (Financed by the Government of Switzerland)	282,642	36,743	319,385
B.5	CD	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Provide Consultancies to Developing Countries (Financed by the Government of Finland)	28,745	3,737	32,482
B.6	CG	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Assist the International Agricultural Research Centres (IARCs) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) in the Use of Geographic Information Systems in Agricultural Research Management (F	106,440	13,835	120,275
B.7	CM	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Strengthen the Capacities of Developing Countries in the Management of Chemicals (Financed by the Government of Switzerland)	0	0	0
B.8	DN	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund in Support of the Network for Environmental Training at Tertiary Level in Asia and the Pacific (NETTLAP) (Financed by the Government of Denmark)	157,016	20,410	177,426
B.9	FB	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the implementation of the Global Environment Facility Fee based system for funding Projects Implemetation	120,948	15,688	136,636
B.10	EL	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Strengthen the Institutional and Regulatory Capacity of Developing Countries in Africa (Financed by the Government of the Netherlands)	1,550,322	201,542	1,751,864
B.11	EM	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for Activities in Developing Countries on Environmental Awareness and Machinery (Financed by the Government of Germany)	31,036	4,035	35,071
B.12	FM	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Organization of a Technology Transfer Workshop on the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for French Speaking African Countries (Financed by the Government of France)	8,290	1,078	9,368

		Exact Name of Trust Fund	1998-1999 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES		
			Direct Cost	Programme Suport Cost	TOTAL
B.13	GC	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for Establishment of a GRID Centre in Arendal (Financed by the Government of Norway).	0	0	0
B.14	GF	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for UNEP's Implementation of the Activities Funded by the Global Environment Facility.	26,360,129	0	26,360,129
B.15	GM	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Production of an Information Video Booklet on Working Safely with Hydrocarbons in Domestic and Small Scale Commercial Refrigeration (Financed by the Government of Germany).	79,647	10,352	89,999
B.16	GN	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund in Support of the Coordination Office of the Global Programme Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (Financed by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands).	345,704	44,941	390,645
B.17	GT	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund in Support of UNEP's Implementation of Enabling and Pioneering Environmental Projects (Financed by the Government of Germany).	237,637	30,893	268,530
B.17	GW	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund in Support of UNEP's Implementation of Enabling and Pioneering Environmental Projects (Financed by the Government of Germany).	23	0	23
B.18	HA	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund in Support of the Meetings of the UNEP High Level Committee of Ministers and Officials (Financed by the Government of the United States of America).	337,017	43,812	380,829
B.19	IM	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for UNEP's Implementation of the Multilateral Fund Activities.	10,467,715	1,359,873	11,827,588
B.20	IP	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Assist the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in Developing Countries (Financed by the Government of Sweden).	235,249	30,579	265,828
B.21	IT	INFOTERRA Technical Cooperation Trust Fund (Financed by the Government of the United States of America).	49,918	6,489	56,407
B.22	JC	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Establishment of the International Environment Technology Centre in Japan.	4,254,000	544,982	4,798,982

1998-1999 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES

No.	Accounting Code	Exact Name of Trust Fund	Direct Cost	Programme Suport Cost	TOTAL
B.23	JG	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Support Activities on Environmental Issues (Financed by the Government of Japan).	116,380	15,130	131,510
B.24	KI	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Develop and Coordinate the Implementation of the Plan for the Survey, Assessment and Dealing with the Consequences of Environmental Damage caused by Conflict between Kuwait and Iraq.	293,448	38,148	331,596
B.25	KT	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Promotion of Cleaner Production Investments in Developing Countries (Financed by the Government of Norway).	394,669	51,302	445,971
B.26	MH	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Promote Technical Cooperation and Assistance in Industrial, Environmental and Raw Material Management (Financed by the Government of Sweden).	342,280	44,495	386,775
B.27	MI	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Promote Managerial Innovation and Excellence (Financed by the Government of United States of America).	3,000	390	3,390
B.28	MT	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for UNEP's Implementation of Activities Funded by the United Nations International Partnership Trust Fund (UNFIP).	1,478,125	73,906	1,552,031
B.29	KL	Technical Assistance Trust Fund to support National Land Degradation Assessment and Mapping in Kenya (Financed by the Government of Netherlands).	232	30	262
B.30	RU	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund in Support of Meetings of Sub-Committees or Working Groups on Programmatic and Administrative Reform of UNEP (Financed by the Government of the United States of America).	0	0	0
B.31	VM	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Assist Developing Countries to Take Action for the Protection of the Ozone Layer Under the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol (Financed by the Government of Finland).	55,663	7,236	62,899
B.	**SUB-TOTAL**	**TECHNICAL COOPERATION TRUST FUNDS (GENERAL)**	**49,285,019**	**2,852,958**	**52,137,977**
C. TECHNICAL COOPERATION TRUST FUNDS (PERSONNEL)					
C.1	CE	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for Financing of Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of Finland).	592,094	71,047	663,141
C.2	EO	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Provide Experts to the UNEP Ozone Layer Secretariat (Financed by the Government of the United States of America).	0	0	0

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No.	Accounting Code	Exact Name of Trust Fund	1998-1999 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES		
			Direct Cost	Programme Suport Cost	TOTAL
C.3	FG	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of a Senior Programme Officer to the UNEP/GPA Office in The Hague (Financed by the Government of France).	124,996	14,999	139,995
C.4	FO	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of a Forestry Officer (Financed by the Government of the United States of America).	0	0	0
C.5	GI	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Provide Experts to the UNEP/GRID (Financed by the Government of the United States of America).	0	0	0
C.6	PH	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of Professional Officers to Ozone Secretariat (Financed by the Government of the Netherlands).	97,638	11,717	109,355
C.7	PU	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund to Support the UNEP Executive Director's Implementation of Personnel Reforms in the UNEP Secretariat (Financed by the Government of the United States of America).	130,000	16,900	146,900
C.8	SD	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Secondment of a UNEP Senior Officer to the CSD Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (Financed by the Government of the Netherlands).	379,992	45,599	425,591
C.9	SN	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for Provision of an Associate Programme Officer to UNEP/New York Office (Financed by the Government of Switzerland).	0	0	0
C.10	TA	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for Provision of Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of Austria).	27,037	3,244	30,281
C.11	TB	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for Provision of Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of Belgium).	-278	-33	-311
C.12	TC	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Nordic Governments through the Government of Sweden).	262,134	31,454	293,588
C.13	TD	Special Purpose Trust Fund for Government of Denmark's Agreement with UNEP for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers.	688,559	82,615	771,174
C.14	TE	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of Professional and Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of the United States of America).	276,259	33,151	309,410

No.	Accounting Code	Exact Name of Trust Fund	1998-1999 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES		
			Direct Cost	Programme Suport Cost	TOTAL
C.15	TG	Special Purpose Trust Fund for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of Germany).	138,535	16,618	155,153
C.16	TH	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of the Netherlands)	1,063,742	127,649	1,191,391
C.17	TI	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of Italy).	211,963	25,436	237,399
C.18	TJ	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of Japan)	186,851	22,422	209,273
C.19	TK	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of the Republic of Korea)	0	0	0
C.20	TN	Special Purpose Trust Fund for the Government of Norway's Agreement with UNEP for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers	0	0	0
C.21	TR	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of France)	68,105	8,173	76,278
C.22	TS	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of Sweden)	352,430	42,287	394,717
C.23	TX	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of Junior Professional Officers (Financed by the Government of Australia)	26,597	3,192	29,789
C.24	UK	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of an Executive Assistant of the Executive Director (Financed by the Government of the United Kindgom)	102,538	12,305	114,843
C.25	ZA	Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Provision of a Mining Expert (Financed by the South African Chamber of Mines)	103,726	12,445	116,171
C.	**SUB-TOTAL**	**TECHNICAL COOPERATION TRUST FUNDS (PERSONNEL)**	**4,832,918**	**581,220**	**5,414,138**
D. SPECIAL ACCOUNTS AND TRUST FUNDS					
D.1	MF	Trust Fund for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.	207,963,829	300,026	208,263,855
D.	**SUB-TOTAL**	**SPECIAL ACCOUNTS AND TRUST FUNDS**	**207,963,829**	**300,026**	**208,263,855**

Appendix VI

SUMMARY OF TRUST FUND SUPPORT EXPENDITURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	1998 - 1999 ALLOCATION	ALLOTMENTS	EXPENDITURES AS AT 31 DEC.99	SAVINGS AS AT 31 DEC.99
010/100 Established posts	6,900,500	6,823,100	6,055,504	844,996
030/050 Other staff costs	4,593,900	4,591,400	4,591,209	2,691
040 Consultants	116,500	95,800	83,449	33,051
200 Travel on official business	409,000	392,000	364,577	44,423
300 Contractual services	215,000	215,000	213,874	1,126
400 General operating expenses	375,238	324,700	318,263	56,975
500 Supplies and materials	22,200	22,200	21,745	455
600 Furniture & equipment	696,000	695,600	695,166	834
TOTAL	13,328,338	13,159,800	12,343,787	984,551

Appendix VII

SUMMARY 1996-1997 AND 1998-1999 EXPENDITURES AND 2000-2001 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR ALL UNEP ADMINISTERED COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

Counterpart contributions for	1996-1997 Expenditures	1998-1999 Expenditures
Sub-programme 1	2,005,230	4,161,853
Sub-programme 2	4,041,363	5,007,128
Sub-programme 3	635,120	647,801
Sub-programme 4	2,353,808	1,933,944
Sub-programme 5	2,251,809	3,866,274
Total Environment Fund activities	11,287,330	15,617,000
Total Conventions activities	4,110,034	1,814,131
GRAND TOTAL	**15,397,364**	**17,431,131**

Counterpart contributions for	2000-2001 Estimated Expenditures
Sub-programme 1	2,137,532
Sub-programme 2	2,123,823
Sub-programme 3	1,587,845
Sub-programme 4	7,910,837
Sub-programme 5	1,520,408
Sub-programme 6	454,060
Sub-programme 7	395,877
Total Environment Fund activities	16,130,382
Total Conventions activities	4,531,313
GRAND TOTAL	**20,661,695**

1996-1997 & 1998-1999 UNEP SUB-PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION:

Sub-programme 1	Sustainable Management and use of Natural resources
Sub-programme 2	Sustainable Production and Consumption
Sub-programme 3	A better environment for human health and well being
Sub-programme 4	Globarization and the Environment
Sub-programme 5	Global and regional servicing and support

2000-2001 NEW UNEP SUB-PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION:

Sub-programme 1	Environmental Assessment and Early-Warning.
Sub-programme 2	Environmental Policy Development and Law.
Sub-programme 3	Environmental Policy Implementation.
Sub-programme 4	Technology, Industry and Economics.
Sub-programme 5	Regional Cooperation and Representation.
Sub-programme 6	Environmental Conventions.
Sub-programme 7	Communiations and Public Information.

Appendix VIII

SUMMARY OF MASC EXPENDITURES AS AT 31 MARCH 2000

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	2000 ALLOCATION	2000 ALLOTMENTS	EXPENDITURES 31-Mar-00	PROJECTION APR-DEC 2000	PROJECTION AS AT 31 DEC 2000
010/100 Established posts	2,225,100	2,224,800	450,862	1,752,872	2,203,734
030/050 Other staff costs	2,970,200	2,940,300	2,864,974	75,224	2,940,198
040 Consultants	206,700	185,000	60,037	121,000	181,037
200 Travel on Official Business	507,500	425,000	200,766	224,200	424,966
300 Contractual Services	198,600	179,000	59,132	118,000	177,132
400 General Operating Expenses	753,000	672,000	298,431	371,604	670,036
500 Supplies and Materials	151,100	123,000	5,608	113,000	118,608
600 Furniture & Equipment	105,100	94,000	8,515	83,000	91,515
TOTAL	7,117,300	6,843,100	3,948,324	2,858,900	6,807,223

Appendix IX

Programme of work for 2000 - 2001 - Fund programme and Fund programme reserve activities
(Allocations and commitments for 2000)
As at 31 March 2000

Budget Line	Subprogramme and Subprogramme Element	GC 20/31	Appropriations 2000-2001	Allocations for 2000	Commitments for 2000	Uncommitted balance
		%	US$	US$	US$	US$
1	**Environmental Assessment and Early Warning**					
1.1	Environmental Assessment and Reporting	10.70	10,700,000	5,350,000	5,083,000	267,000
1.2	Systems and Networks for Data/information Generation, Analysis, Observing and Early Warning	8.86	8,856,000	4,428,000	3,903,000	525,000
1.3	Environmental Science and Research	0.32	320,000	160,000	160,000	0
1.4	Access to Environmental Information and Public participation in Decision-making	4.12	4,124,000	2,062,000	2,062,000	0
	Sub-total	**24.00**	**24,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**11,208,000**	**792,000**
2	**Policy Development & Law**					
2.1	Policy Analysis, Review and Development	2.71	2,708,000	1,354,000	1,354,000	0
2.2	Legal, Economic and Other Instruments	7.73	7,727,311	3,863,656	3,863,656	0
2.3	Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs	1.89	1,888,689	944,344	944,344	0
2.4	Resource Mobilization	0.68	676,000	338,000	338,000	0
	Sub-total	**13.00**	**13,000,000**	**6,500,000**	**6,500,000**	**0**
3	**Policy Implementation**					
3.1	Technical cooperation	5.49	5,490,000	2,745,000	2,745,000	0
3.2	Coordination of Emergency Response	1.51	1,510,000	755,000	755,000	0
	Sub-total	**7.00**	**7,000,000**	**3,500,000**	**3,500,000**	**0**
4	**Technology, Industry and Economics**					
4.1	Environmental technologies and technology co-operation	1.37	1,370,000	685,000	685,000	0
4.2	Production and consumption	6.04	6,040,000	3,020,000	3,020,000	0
4.3	Chemicals	8.20	8,200,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	0
4.4	Energy and Ozon Action	1.90	1,900,000	950,000	950,000	0
4.5	Economics and Trade	3.35	3,347,000	1,673,500	1,673,500	0
4.6	Division Office and Regional Officers	2.14	2,143,000	1,071,500	1,071,500	0
	Sub-total	**23.00**	**23,000,000**	**11,500,000**	**11,500,000**	**0**

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Budget Line	Subprogramme and Subprogramme Element	GC 20/31 %	Appropriations 2000-2001 US$	Allocations for 2000 US$	Commitments for 2000 US$	Uncommitted balance US$
5	**Regional Cooperation and Representation**					
5.1	Regional Policy, planning and servicing based at Headquarters	2.73	2,730,000	1,365,000	1,365,000	0
5.2	Regional Offices	17.77	17,770,000	8,885,000	8,885,000	0
	Africa	3.16	3,160,000	1,580,000	1,580,000	0
	Asia & the Pacific	3.37	3,370,000	1,685,000	1,685,000	0
	Europe	3.90	3,900,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	0
	Latin America & the Caribbean	3.68	3,680,000	1,840,000	1,840,000	0
	North America	1.08	1,080,000	540,000	540,000	0
	West Asia	2.58	2,580,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	0
	Sub-total	**20.50**	**20,500,000**	**10,250,000**	**10,250,000**	**0**
6	**Environmental Conventions**					
6.1	Policy and programme linkages	1.35	1,350,000	675,000	675,000	0
6.2	Internal coordination for development of new conventions/ agreements	0.10	100,000	50,000	50,000	0
6.3	Coordination of provision of UNEP programmatic support	5.33	5,325,000	2,662,500	2,512,500	150,000
	Sub-total	**6.78**	**6,775,000**	**3,387,500**	**3,237,500**	**150,000**
7	**Communication and Public Information**					
7.1	Spokesman's functions	0.48	480,000	240,000	240,000	0
7.2	Media services	1.82	1,820,000	910,000	910,000	0
7.3	Public affairs	1.04	1,035,000	517,500	517,500	0
7.4	Publications and writing/editorial services	1.70	1,700,000	850,000	850,000	0
7.5	Public query response and library services	0.69	690,000	345,000	345,000	0
	Sub-total	**5.73**	**5,725,000**	**2,862,500**	**2,862,500**	**0**
	Total Fund programme activities	**100.00**	**100,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**49,058,000**	**942,000**
	Fund programme reserve		5,000,000	2,500,000	1,115,000	1,385,000
	GRAND TOTAL		**105,000,000**	**52,500,000**	**50,173,000**	**2,327,000**